THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Advance Near Savannah on the 6th.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT.

FIGHT NEAR AUGUSTA.

The Particulars of Kilpatrick's Cavalry Affair.

WARREN'S MARCH ON WELDON.

It Will Give the Rebels Some Inconvenience.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

SHERMAN MOVING DOWN THE OGEECHEE RIVER—THE ENEMY RESIST THE PASSAGE OF THE STREAM.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

The news from Georgia yesterday was of a somewhat exciting character. The enemy, who had been marching down the Ogechee river with three corps—one corps on the north and two on the south side—endeavored to unite their forces nearly opposite ——, but met with considerable resistance from the Confederate forces; and at last accounts had not effected their object, which was also prevented, in part, by the unfavorableness of the river approaches.

On Wednesday the demonstrations of the Federals on the Ogeechee, on the Savannah river, became more determined, and they managed to get some of their infantry across the flats within sight of the river. Here we were well prepared and our artillerists did good work. It was supposed that they would be compelled to abandon the attempt. From some cause, either lack of ammunition or ability to get their cannon in position, the Yankees made very little use of artillery, and this added confidence to our troops. It was reported that the enemy had effected a landing on the Coosawhatchie, below Pocotaligo; but they had not been able to reach the railroad.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM SAVANNAH ON DECEMBER 6.

From the Richmond Whig, December 10.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman, to whom we have been indebted heretofore for similar favors, we received, last night, copies of the Augusta papers of Wednesday, the 7th inst. The *Sentinel* says that the advices in reference to Sherman's movements are very meagre. The advance was reported to be skirmishing Tuesday, December 6, at station Two-and-a-Half, twenty-five miles from Savannah. They were pressing vigorously towards Savannah.

We have no doubt that a decisive battle between the raiders and the patriot forces has taken place—the result of which we may be enabled to announce this afternoon.

The same paper states, on the authority of a gentleman who was a prisoner for a day in the midst of the Yankee army, that the officers spoke freely of their plans, and said Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement if he could help it, as he had no ammunition to spare. They seemed content to make their way peaceably to the coast, at the most practicable point, without a fight.

SHERMAN STILL ON THE OGECHEE ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 10.

There is no news later than the 7th December. At that time the entire force of Sherman was distributed on the east side of the Ogechee. On the 6th it advanced no less than eighteen miles. Its men were represented as much fatigued, and their spirits flagging. In numbers there were 20,000 muskets and a most enormous wagon train. The country in his rear was swarming with stragglers and deserters, who are begging or pillaging at every house. Citizens who have talked with the officers, concur in the declaration that they are universally disgusted with the expedition and the war. The officers spoke very freely of Sherman's plans.

They said he would not risk an engagement if he could help it, because he had no ammunition to spare, but would make his way to the seacoast at the nearest practicable point. The enemy had three or four hundred negroes with them. They had no arms, but were merely camp followers, slipping off and making their way home at every stopping, to be replaced by others. No attention is now paid to the general order of Sherman, issued at the beginning of the march, and the whole country has been pillaged by mobs of soldiers without officers. Wheeler is operating on the confused mass at every step.

A BATTLE PROBABLY FOUGHT BEFORE SAVANNAH.

From the Richmond Sentinel, December 10.

It seems to be the impression that Sherman was moving towards Savannah, and a battle has probably been fought before this time.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S DEMONSTRATIONS.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF KILPATRICK'S FIGHT.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, December 6.

At midnight on Saturday, General Wheeler fell furiously upon the enemy's rear. The Yankee horsemen who covered the rear were driven back upon their infantry support, and our troops, after considerable fighting, retired.

In our fight on Sunday, with Kilpatrick's Cavalry, assisted by the 14th Corps, we repulsed the enemy in every attempt to dislodge us by fire and counter-charges, but finally, being flanked, were compelled to retire, which was done in most excellent order. Our loss was between seventy and eighty men. That of the Federals is reported officially as "very heavy." One of the Yankees was captured in a hand-to-hand encounter, and Kilpatrick himself was wounded. On our side Colonel Gaines, Acting Brigadier, was severely wounded.

A FIGHT ON THE 5TH INSTANT, NEAR AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, December 6.

On Monday last a fight took place at Walker's Bridge, on Briar creek, twenty-two miles from Augusta, in which the Federals were worsted. A batch of one hundred and twenty-two Yankee prisoners had arrived in Augusta.

The Movement Against Weldon.

DETAILS OF WARREN'S OPERATIONS—WHEN LAST HEARD FROM HE WAS MOVING ON WELDON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 10.

We mentioned on yesterday that a column, thrown out from Grant's army, and supplied and equipped for a protracted expedition, had struck the Weldon Railroad at Jarratt's, thirty miles south of Petersburg, and when last heard from were marching in the direction of Weldon. There was a flying rumor that Hampton had encountered and had a fight with this column; but we could trace the story to no trustworthy source.

The probability of this thing was doubtless the father of the report. We know nothing of the plans of our general in relation to this movement of the enemy, but confess we shall be disappointed if the Yankee column is permitted to move without interruption or obstruction to its destination. It set out with beef on the hoof and other supplies suited to the uses of a movable army.

We look to see some of the beef at least turned over to the Confederate commissariat. Hampton's men have adeserved wide-spread reputation as beef-hunters; an opportunity now offers for adding to their fame in this particular.

In sending out this column Grant purposed more than one of those flying expeditions known as raids. He designed establishing a new base at a point which should deprive us permanently of the use of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and at the same time threaten Wilmington. Weldon was, doubtless, the point selected. If he succeeds in getting there and fortifying himself he will hope to supply his troops by the Roanoke river or by rebuilding the Suffolk Railroad. It remains to be seen how much of his excellent plan will be successfully accomplished.

REVIEW OF WARREN'S OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Whig, December 10.

Our telegraphic column contained this morning, in a condensed form, the latest news received here with reference to the Yankee raid on the South side. By way of review, we will state that on Tuesday night a heavy column of Yankees, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, left our front and moved out on the Jerusalem plank road. They were reported on Wednesday morning at Proctor's, some twenty miles distant, and still in motion. This column is said to embrace two corps of infantry, with a *quantum sufficit* of artillery, but a small force of cavalry.

A good many knowing people are exercised as to the destination of the raid. If they have no more cavalry than reported they will, of course, soon get to the end of their journey. On the other hand we are inclined to believe they are better equipped than reported, and we will soon hear of the destruction of bridges, &c., in the direction of Weldon. This, we are forced to admit, will give us some inconvenience, but will not retrieve in the least the palpable and irretrievable failure which Grant has made in his "On to Richmond and Petersburg."

Winter, from present appearances, does not seem inclined to wait longer for Ulysses, and, unless he soon makes a desperate forward movement, the campaign, as far as he is concerned, will terminate ingloriously. Can "the ablest general in the world," with a due regard for his fame, permit this? The fact is, he must not only raid, but fight; and, if he attempts to fight, do something more than make "a reconnoissance in force."

We give the following distances, that our readers may understand the course taken by the raiders:—

Jarrett's is thirty miles from Petersburg, and Bellfield ten miles further south on the Weldon road. At this point there is a railroad bridge across the Meherrin river, to which the raiders, no doubt, will give attention, if they have time. Bellfield is in Greensville county, and is twenty-two miles distant from Weldon. The whole distance between Petersburg and Weldon is sixty-two miles.

Up to 1 o'clock P. M. we were unable to learn anything further of the enemy's movement, but may state that, from the disposition made by General Lee, it is not improbable that the raiders may come to grief ere they are forty-eight hours older.

EVERY MAN ON THE WELDON ROAD EXPEDITION OUGHT TO BE CAPTURED.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 10.

We learn that the force sent by Grant down the Weldon road consisted of one entire corps, besides the cavalry. Every man of them ought to be captured.

Snow at Richmond—Movements on the James.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 10.

Snow falls on the quiet lines of Richmond. An attack was expected this morning, but the interdict of winter may be effectual.

The enemy crossed a small force of infantry to the south side of James river on Wednesday morning, at Cox's Landing, near the mouth of Dutch Gap canal and below Battery Simmas. They are upon the neck of low grounds where they can do nothing and cannot advance. Our picket line extends across their front and within three hundred yards of the canal. It is not desirable to hold this point with our forces, but simply to keep them in check in the useless post on which they have assumed.

There is no truth in the rumor that they have effected any crossing at a point higher up the river.

Our mortars and batteries command the position, and are keeping up the usual salutes of annoyance.

The Situation Below Richmond.

WINTER INTERDICTING ACTIVE OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES.

The sound of heavy guns was heard on yesterday evening on the lines below the city. The firing, though unexplained, is believed to have been nothing more than the shelling of the Dutch Gap Canal, as the wind at the time was setting fair from that point. Winter seems to have set in in earnest; but still there is no grand attack from Grant. He let the golden days of autumn slip by unimproved, and the winter cometh when no man can fight.

We had not even a rumor from Petersburg on yesterday, which is conclusive evidence that nothing of importance had occurred, or was going on there.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

Chief Justice Chase.

A large concourse of people gathered this morning at the Supreme Court Room to see Mr. Chase sworn in. He did not appear, however, not having received his commission. He is expected to take his seat to-morrow.

The Louisiana Congressmen.

General Banks appeared before the Committee of Elections this morning, and made a statement upon the case of the Louisiana members. He declares the election to have been fair and honest.

KIND TREATMENT OF RETURNED PRISONERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

HARRISBURG, December 13.—The following despatch was received by Governor Curtin this morning, from Surgeon-General Phillips, now at Annapolis:—

ANNAPOLIS, December 12.—Governor Curtin. I visited to-day all the hospitals at Annapolis in which there are Pennsylvania soldiers lately returned from rebel prisons. These soldiers receive the utmost care and attention. The hospitals are amply provided with everything necessary for the comfort of the sick.

I do not think it is necessary, under the circumstances, to call on the citizens of Pennsylvania for supplies for the inmates of hospitals at this place.

(Signed) J. S. A. PHILLIPS.

THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

GEN. WARREN'S EXPEDITION.

Its Work and Safe Return.

WELDON ROAD DESTROYED AT MANY POINTS.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

CAPTURE OF HICKSFORD.

Rebel Works Taken by Storm.

ARRIVAL BACK IN CAMP.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 11, 1864.—The movements in this Department which have been in the course of execution the past few days, have probably been developed, and now the objects intended to be accomplished may be given to the public, as well as the results attained.

It was known that the enemy were procuring large supplies for their troops by way of the Weldon Railroad to Stony creek, whence they they were conveyed to Petersburg. The cavalry force sent there some ten days ago, not being able to effectually stop their operations, the 5th Corps, with Gregg's Cavalry and the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, were detailed to effectually put a stop to it by destroying the railroad as far south at Hicksford, and if possible that station also.

At daylight on Wednesday morning, the column started south on the Jerusalem road, the cavalry taking the advance. On arriving at a point nineteen miles from Petersburg, they diverged from the road about a mile to the right, when they reached the Nottoway river, and the command at once commenced crossing, and then bivouacked on the south side for the night.

At 7.30 on Thursday morning the pontoons were taken up and the column started, leaving a cavalry detachment to pick up stragglers and return with them. On reaching a point two miles beyond Sussex Court House, some cavalry were encountered, and were driven back to where the Weldon Railroad crosses the Nottoway.

About noon a small force of the enemy made a dash in between our cavalry and the advance of the infantry, but were soon routed, with slight loss on both sides. Here a cavalryman was found who had evidently been murdered, and stripped of everything, even to his boots.

The advance then commenced the destruction of the railroad by burning the bridge across the Nottoway, and continued to Jarrett's station, bivouacking at that place on Thursday night. On Friday morning an early start was made, and in the afternoon the advance reached a point near Hicksford, where the enemy were found to be in some force, and having a battery in position with strong works on both sides of the Meherrin river.

After the position had been examined an attack was deemed impracticable, on account of the strength of the works and the difficulty of approaching them, particularly with artillery. Therefore it was determined to carry the line of works on this side and destroy the depot, which was successfully done. During this charge, Color Sergeant Coles of the 1st Massachusetts is said to have been killed.

Troops were seen moving in position at this point, as though they had just arrived, and the fire from the batteries soon after showed that they had been reinforced. It now got dark and began raining, snowing, and freezing.

The troops camped in the vicinity for the night, and in the morning started on their return, reaching Sussex Court House and halting there on on Saturday night. The enemy's cavalry and a small body of infantry followed, and endeavored to annoy the rear-guard, but each time were driven back with loss.

This afternoon the Nottaway river was reached and the entire command crossed in safety, where they found a part of the Ninth Corps, who had started to their aid in case of an engagement.

To-morrow they will be all back in their old position in front of Petersburg, ready for the next move against the enemy in whatever direction the Commander-in-chief may deem most effectual. The move may be considered as one of the most successful of the campaign, and reflects honor not only on the originator, but on those to whom its execution was intrusted.

A most effective blow has been dealt the enemy by the destruction of some fifteen miles of railroad, which they were using extensively, some hundred cars passing over it every day, loaded with supplies. The track was torn up, the ties piled in heaps with dry wood from the adjacent fences, and set on fire, with the rails on top, the heat bending and twisting them in every shape.

All the depots along the route were burned, as well as numerous mills, barns, and dwellings, from which the occupants had fled, or from the cover of which guerillas had fired on our troops.

One was caught with a gun near where a shot had just been fired, and it is said the troops hung him near the Nottoway river. Our loss in the entire trip will not exceed 40 or 50 in killed and wounded, besides a few stragglers, who were captured.

The severity of the weather was the principal difficulty we had to encounter, but as there was much wood on the line of march, and plenty of work for them to do, they managed to keep themselves from suffering. Nothing has transpired in front of Petersburg to-day of interest.

The weather has changed, and a cold wind storm prevails.

Two men, named Edward Rowe and Daniel C. Smith, of the 179th New York, 2d Division, 9th Corps, were executed yesterday, for the crime of desertion. They were hardened criminals, not seeming to care for themselves or any one else.

One of them mounted the scaffold smoking a cigar, and taking hold of the rope, gave it a pull to see if it was strong enough to hold him. Such a lesson will perhaps have its proper effect on that class of men who enlist for the mere purpose of getting the bounty, with the idea that they can desert to the enemy with impunity.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS.

How and Where they Crossed the Cumberland.

BRECKINRIDGE AT SPARTA.

He is Moving to Join Hood.

STONEMAN AND BURBRIDGE ON THE ALERT.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—The Rebel General Lyon crossed the Cumberland river with his command the day before yesterday, at Yellow creek, about twenty miles below Clarksville. His force is reported at about 2500 men, and when last heard from he was moving towards Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and threatening that place. If he attacks it, the garrison, being small, will be compelled to fall back to a stronger or more proximate point. Breckinridge's position seems to be in doubt.

A loyal gentleman, whose respectability is vouched for, says Breckenridge is at Sparta, Tennessee, with about 10,000 men. This gentleman speaks of what he knows, and the facts indicate that Breckinridge intends to reinforce Hood, and if possible to reach the main Rebel army, but the position of our troops under Stoneman and Burbridge indicates that he will have difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, December 12.—The steamer *Dacotah*, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed up to-day with 250 bales of cotton. The *Belle of St. Louis* brought 20 bales. Several steamers are aground at Crawford's and other points on the Mississippi above Cairo, and will probably freeze in.

REBEL REPORTS OF GEN. FOSTER'S MOVEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, December 13.—The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 6th instant, publishes the following:—

"FROM THE SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—We have received no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, however, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter.

"His main demonstration will probably be next made against Coosahatchie, while, by feints a Pocotaligo and Grahamsville, he will endeavor to divide our forces, and distract the attention of our officers."

FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, December 13.—A fire this morning destroyed the elevator of Charles W. Evans. The origin is unknown, but is supposed to have been accidental.

ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, December 13.—Charles Robinson Gaines was elected Mayor of Charlestown yesterday. In Newburyport George Jackman was re-elected.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

HOUSE.

Mr. Elliott (Mass.) introduced a resolution declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume its political relations with the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) introduced a bill granting lands to certain railroad companies. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also a bill to establish a Mining Department with a Commissioner and the necessary clerks and mineralogists, for the purpose of collecting and diffusing useful information throughout the United States.

Mr. Cole moved that the subject be referred to a Select Committee of seven.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) would have no objection if at the same time an inquiry be directed as to the mode and means of obtaining revenue from the mines.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) was opposed to the whole scheme.

Objection thus being made, the subject went over.

James C. Allen (Ill.) moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Eliot's proposition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He wanted it sent to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

It was read for information, and purposes to admit the Senators and Representatives in Congress under the new Constitution recently adopted in Tennessee. The motion was reconsidered.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) remarked that when he suggested the Committee on the Judiciary, it was because that Standing Committee was the proper one for the examination of the question, and because a bill looking to the same end was heretofore referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He did not suppose the subject would receive anything but kindness from the Committee on the Rebellious States, nor had he any reason to believe that that Committee was opposed to this resolution. He would have no objection to such a reference.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on mineral coals.

Mr. Brown (Wis.) asked leave, but objection was made, to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions, petitions, etc., relative to a naval depot on the lakes, and whose duty it shall be to select the most suitable site, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill, with a view of putting it on passage, extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from any public stores or bonded warehouses in cases where the three years' time allowed by the law of July, 1862, has been interfered with by any order of the President of the United States.

Mr. Brown (Wis.) objected.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Successful Movement of Colored Troops—Appearance of Rebel Rams—How they were Received.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., December 7.—This morning a small force, consisting of a detachment of the 36th United States Colored Infantry, were thrown across the James river in pontoon boats under cover of a brigade, with several field-pieces drawn up on the east side of the river in the vicinity of Cox's landing, between half and three-quarters of a mile above Dutch Gap.

The Rebel pickets which lined the west bank of the James, and had been firing from there for a week past, at once gave way without firing a shot, when our troops set about intrenching and are now secure in their position, where they command the head of Dutch Gap, and will protect it effectually from any sharpshooters of the enemy in that vicinity.

This evening, just about sunset, the Rebel ram *Richmond* came slowly steaming down the river, followed by her consorts the *Virginia* and *Fredericksburg*. As soon as they came in range of Fort Brady, Captain Pierce opened fire upon the *Richmond* with his 100-pound Parrott rifles, and planted several shots into the sides of the Rebel craft, bringing her up standing at a point where she was shielded in a measure by the bank of the river, and where she lay until darkness put an end to the firing.

Several shots were also sent after the *Virginia* and *Fredericksburg*, and one of them was twice hit; but the lateness of the hour when they appeared prevented our shots being as effective on the latter as on the *Richmond*. The rams fired probably a dozen shots in answer to our salutations.

The batteries across the James and one mortar battery also joined in the entertainment, and withal made a very lively evening's work. The crossing of our forces near Dutch Gap is evidently believed by the Rebels to mean that we purpose coming through that channel to-night with our gunboats, and the position of the rams is such that, though exposed to the fire of Fort Brady, only about one mile distant, they have a good sweep of the river down nearly, or quite to, Dutch Gap.

A REBEL RECONNOISSANCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., December 10.—The enemy made a reconnoissance in force upon the extreme right of our lines this morning, for the purpose, as is presumed, of ascertaining whether any portion of our forces on this side of the James had been detached for duty on the other side of the river or elsewhere.

Finding the utmost vigilance prevailing, and that portion of our lines strongly manned, the enemy, after driving in our pickets, moved forward their skirmish line, and for a short time opened rather spiritedly with a battery of light artillery, gaining, however, no material results. They soon concluded to withdraw their forces, and matters have resumed their accustomed quiet.

The Rebel troops were supplied with three days' rations in their knapsacks, and state that when they were ordered to march this morning they thought they were starting for North Carolina.

The forces engaged at this part of the line consisted of Field's Division, which has for two months been stationed between the Darbytown and Newmarket roads.

Simultaneously with this attack at the right the enemy opened their mortar batteries upon Fort Burnham (Harrison). Some few casualties have occurred during the day's operations, but to what extent I am not able as yet to state. It is thought quite possible that the attack will be resumed to-morrow, either at the same or another part of our lines, but if so we shall not be wholly unprepared to receive them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Locals, see Eighth Page.]

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 20. Noon, 30. 1 P. M., 30½. Wind, W.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles R. Abbott, formerly Secretary of the Fifth and Sixth streets Passenger Railway Company, has been arrested, charged on the oath of the President of the road with forging seventy-nine certificates of stock. The accused has had one hearing, and has been held for a further investigation on Monday next. This morning another charge was preferred against Abbott, who, as Treasurer of the Passenger Railway Relief Association, is charged, upon the oath of Colonel O. H. Rumbarger, the Secretary, with the embezzlement of four thousand dollars, the property of the Association. The Recorder will take the evidence in this charge this afternoon.

COMMODORE WINSLOW AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS.—The Commercial Rooms were filled by a crowd of our first merchants and citizens this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to welcome to our city Commodore Winslow, of the gallant ship *Kearsarge*.

The Commodore was dressed in citizen's clothes, and submitted very patiently to that most tiresome operation to which heroes are subjected—that of shaking hands with an endless number of unknown gentlemen. He appeared in excellent spirits, and received with modesty the congratulations of our citizens.

TROUBLESOME PASSENGERS.—Two or three colored men got into one of the Lombard and South streets cars yesterday afternoon, and when politely asked by the conductor to take places on the front platform, positively refused to do so. The car was stopped; still they maintained their seats. The road became blocked up, and two or three other cars coming along were unable to proceed. The police were finally appealed to, and the disorderly characters were arrested, and committed by Alderman Morrow.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FAIR.—The Sunday Schools attached to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Third street, below Walnut, are holding a Fair in the basement of the church. The various tables are supplied with a variety of fancy and useful articles, the proceeds from the sale of which will be devoted to benevolent purposes. During yesterday a large number of visitors attended the Fair.

SEVERELY BURNED.—About noon, to-day, a little girl, named Annie Flood, aged four years, residing in Southern avenue, above South street, was severely burned by her clothes taking fire from the stove. She had been left alone in the room.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past 12 o'clock, was caused by the burning at Nunzei's Lager beer saloon, at the Southwest corner of Washington and Church streets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, December 13.

The Stock Market is inactive but steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand at about former rates, with sales of 6s of 1881 to notice at 109¼, coupons off; 5-20s at 109½; an advance of ¼; and new 7 30s at 99¾; 118 was bid for old 7-30s; Pennsylvania 6s are selling at 94.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading is firmly held, with sales at 68-44, which is a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 37@37¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30; 44¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58¾ for Philadelphia and Germantown; 51 for Elmira preferred; 16 for Catawissa common; and 67¾ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 152 was asked for Camden and Amboy Railroad; and 50 for North Pennsylvania.

There is little or nothing doing in City Passenger Railroad shares. 34 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 70 for West Philadelphia, and 16 for Arch street; 51 was asked for Fifth and Sixth; 69 for Second and Third; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Race and Vine; 25 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Canal shares are more inquired after, with sales of Susquehanna at 15@15½, an advance of ¼; Wyoming Canal at 70; and Lehigh Navigation at 73½; 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 39½ for preferred; and 36 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is very little doing. Girard sold at 51; 181 was bid for North America; 156 for Philadelphia; 69 for Farmers' and Mechanics' (old stock); 34 for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 48 for Penn Township; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 57 for City Bank.

Coal Oil shares are in fair demand, at about former rates, with sales of Irwin at 10¼; McClintock at 5¾; Densmore at 8¼; McElheny at 5¾; Egbert 1¼; Excelsior 1-69; Mingo at 4 3-16; Eldorado at 2; Corn Planter at 7; and Walnut Island at 2¾.

Gold continues dull, but prices are steady; opening at 233½; advanced and sold at 234¼ at 11 o'clock; 234¼ at 12; and 234¼ at 1 P. M.

There is very little demand for Money outside of the banks, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans on call are offered at 5@6 per cent. per annum. Prime paper continues very scarce, and quoted at 7@9 per cent. Secretary Fessenden gives notice of the readiness of the Treasury Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-years' Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent., issued under the Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders, therefore, will govern themselves accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 13.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers. No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Oil Creek and Cherry Run	57¾	100 sh Wa'nut Island	3
100 sh do	57¾	400 sh do	3
100 sh do	57¾	200 sh do	3
200 sh Hibbard	2	100 sh Phila & Erie	30
100 sh do	2¾	100 sh Seneca Oil 2 dy	7
400 sh do	2¾	200 sh do	7
500 sh Reading	68¼		

FIRST BOARD.

$100 U S 5-20s	109¼	100 sh El Dorado	2
$100 U S 6 per ct	109½	200 sh Fedder Dam	⅞
$100 U S 7 30s	99¾	100 sh Blues Head	7⅝
$200 Penna R 6s	94	100 sh Oil Plant	7
$2000 Penna R 6s	94	200 sh Wm Penn	2¾
100 sh Irwin Oil	10¼	15 sh Girard Bank	51
200 sh McClintock	5¾	25 sh Leather C & N	73½
200 sh Densmore	8¼	100 sh Union Coal	P44
100 sh do	8¼	100 sh Susq Canal	15
200 sh McElheny Oil	5¾	100 sh do	15
100 sh Egbert Oil	1¼	100 sh do	15
100 sh Howe's Eldr	1¾	12 sh Wyoming Cal	70
200 sh Venango Oil	1 1-16	100 sh Reading	68-44
200 sh do	1	22 sh Catasw pref	37¾
100 sh Excelsior	1-69	100 sh do	37¾
200 sh Mingo	4 3-16		

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.....233½ 12 M.....234¼
11 A. M.....234¼ 1 P. M.....234¼
Market steady.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	234	236
American Silver, 5's and 10's	210	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	214	..
Spanish Quarters	214	..
Fcon. Currency	¼ dis.	½ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7¾	8	Franklin Oil	1¾	1⅞
Green Mt. Coal	4	4½	Howe's Eddy Oil	..	1⅝
N. Carbondale	2	2½	Irwin Oil	9 ..	10¼
New Creek	¾	1¼	Pope Farm Oil	¾	⅞
Penna Dad Coal	8	..	Densmore	8	8¼
Canton Coal	1	1¼	Diamond Oil	9¼	9½
Butler Coal	..	13	McKinney	..	8¾
Swatara	7	10	Roberts Oil	2	3
Penn Mining	..	20	Olmstead	1¾	3
Improvement	..	¾	Meek&Delamater	10	10½
Keystone Zinc	1¾	2	Hibbard	3 ..	3½
Excelsior Oil	8 ..	1-69	Mary Farm	7½	2-63
Big Tank	2¾	3¼	Bronco	1¾	2
Communal	3	3 1 16	Petroleum Centre	3¾	4
Farrell	..	2	Egbert	8 ..	8¼
Oil Creek	2¾	3	Howe Island	..	1¾
Maple Shade Oil	39	40	Allegheny River	1¾	1⅞
Mechanics Oil	..	5½	Curtin	1¾	1⅞
Pennsylvania Pet	2	3	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1⅞
Perry Oil	3½	4¾	Cora Planter	3 ..	7
Mineral Oil	2¾	2-64	Parr Farm	2¾	3¼
Keystone Oil	1	2¼	Cone Farm	1¾	1⅞
Venango Oil	..	1	Schuylkill Creek	8 ..	9½
Union Petroleum	2½	2¾	Upper Economy	¾	1
Beacon Oil	..	1¾	Walnut Island	2 ..	2¾
Seneca Oil	6	7	Eldorado	8 ..	9
Ocean Oil	1¾	1⅞	Cherry Run	24	30

—The weekly averages of the old Banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, December 10, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of December 3, 1864:—

Increase in Loans	$3,107,342
Decrease in Specie	430,289
Decrease in Circulation	51,940
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,516,645

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week. The following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:—

	Dec. 12, 1864.	Dec. 10, 1864.	Dec. 3, 1864.
Capital	$80,722,800	$80,168,722	$79,455,203
Loans	172,853,462	202,750,649	196,893,977
Specie	26,339,254	26,769,588	28,183,940
Circulation	6,102,077	6,046,572	6,581,048
Gross Deposits	205,790,093	251,761,817	257,007,560
Exchanges	654,649,926	97,581,485	91,954,932
Undrawn	146,015,305	167,016,291	171,532,936
Bank Treasury	25,192,943	32,528,787	41,182,672

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. Gibson, Bowen, New York. W. J. Taylor & Co.
Barque Mason, Wortmeer, Boston, Madeira & Canaria.
Barque Cordelia, Roberts, Marseilles. Wickham & Co.
Brig C. Eddy, Smith, New Orleans. E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig A. V. Merrick, Nordin, Key West, Cubanola.
Brig W. Smart, Dempsion, New Orleans. J. E. Bazley & Co.
Sch'r M. Milnes, Somers, Brantford, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Sch'r Queen of the South, Carson, Port Royal, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr R. S. Dean, Wentzler, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Carman & Merchant.
Schr Maria Foss, Foss, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, DEL., December 13.—Brig Isaac Carver, from Key West for Philadelphia; Lincoln, Abele (of New York), Buena Vista, Wm. Carleton, J. Whitehouse, Rita (for Philadelphia), and Kendrick, with about 300 other vessels, detained by the fog and a light north wind, were at the breakwater last evening. A large ship, supposed the Australia, from New York, passed up the bay at noon yesterday. The steamer Louisa, of New York, came ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen last night.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

PICTURES OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The army correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian*, writing from the intrenchments around Richmond, under date of November 16, furnishes an interesting letter, from which we make the following extracts:—

Among all the cities of the Confederacy none can more justly lay claim to the title of metropolis than its beautiful capital. Although invested by a hundred thousand enemies, whose besieging guns, morning, noon, and night, roar out their hate; although girded around by a line of battle that may at any moment burst into flame, such is the faith reposed in those brave defenders who have so often

"On death's sy the mashed with force that turned its edge,"

that one may look in vain for sign of doubt or trepidation. Day breaks, and hungry thousands are making their way to the well-filled markets. Later, the stores open their sleepy lids, and every window displays tempting goods that tell the story of busy enterprise and broken blockades. The restaurants, of which there are scores kept in a style of magnificent abundance, hang out their venison, birds and turtle, and expose long shelves freighted with the choicest liquors that tempt the *bon vivant* to certain financial ruin. The hotels and boarding-houses pour forth their living contents, and by 9 o'clock Main street and its tributaries begin to witness the grand processional movement which continues through the day.

Ladies and clerks are wending their way to their several posts of duty; men with official business plainly written on their faces are hurrying in the direction of the departments; mothers, wives, and sisters, applying for the detail or furlough of some loved one, or perhaps eager to learn the fate of a missing husband, son, or brother, are also there; officers are galloping from the front to bring reports to the headquarters in town; quartermasters with their accustomed energy, are looking up the day's supplies; soldiers from camp on a few hours' leave of absence begin to arrive; men on crutches hobbling forth from hospitable roofs to breathe the fresh air; the fair sex attired with a richness and elegance, in raiment that you will see nowhere else in the Confederacy, add to the attractions of the street; and thus gathering its contributions from a thousand channels, the population out of doors grows and diversifies, until you find yourself plunged into one of those cosmopolitan ground swells that exist only in the great cities of the world. By noon the tide is at its flood, and you may elbow the best and the worst, the highest and the lowest, the greatest and the meanest people in the land. Night comes, and the lights flash merrily from a thousand parlors, where reign peace, pleasure and content. Hospitality abounds, and with graceful hand the good citizens dispense its rights, not more among themselves than upon the passing stranger, whose only claim may be that he is a soldier. The transient visitor has offered to him the temptations of the theatre and the concert-room, while a score of hells are ready to engulf those whose baser tastes best fit them for their enjoyments. Such is Richmond.

And it is a strange contrast that one experiences in passing these metropolitan scenes, where dress and fashion are the presiding deities, to the severe associations of the camp, where comfort at best is but rude, and every thought is subordinate to the duties of the time and place.

Here everything speaks of war. The place in which I write is the headquarters of one of our generals, and yet headquarters are but a deserted negro hut, where a single apartment, divided by a strip of canvass, serves the purpose of offices, chamber, and dining-room.

Just in our front is the continuation of the outer line of intrenchments which encompass Richmond, and now hold the enemy at bay. A few hundred yards distant gleam the fires along our picket line, and a corresponding row of lights beyond mark the presence of a Yankee division. The woods have been leveled for miles, and the ground covered with an abattis that has been already unsuccessfully explored by the Federals. Across this space occasional glimpses are afforded of the intrenchments of the enemy, but for several days no demonstration has been made by them which indicates vigorous life. Still, we know they are there.

Our men are rapidly getting into winter quarters, building wells, putting up log huts with thatched roofs, and preparing for the inclemency of the season.

The most interesting portion of the entire line is around Petersburg, where the two armies have dug and dug until the entire face of the country between them resembles a labyrinth, which, to the uninitiated, has neither beginning nor end. Necessity, the mother of invention, has taught our men how to protect themselves, and you will find them burrowing like squirrels under ground. They live in caves, holes, chambers ingeniously constructed, with bunks and fire places, and in a word, except in time of action, are completely sheltered. Sharpshooting, the pest of a soldier's life in the trenches, continues incessantly; but, beyond thirty or forty men daily killed or wounded along the lines—men only missed by the loved ones of the home circle—all is quiet.

That this comparative rest will not continue long is a general impression. In spite of our shell and shot, the Dutch Gap canal is supposed to be nearly completed, and the gathering of the mammoth armada, and arrival of General Sheridan at City Point with a portion of his forces, are indications which certainly point to a grand combined land and naval attack within a few days. If Grant is unsuccessful, and no one familiar with our preparations doubts the contrary, it is surmised that with his usual promptness he will move southward and commence a winter campaign somewhere else.

Among all the antagonists that have confronted General Lee during the war, none have given that great chief more trouble or occasioned more anxiety than General Grant. Although he has been repeatedly brought to the ground, beaten, and discomfited, like a reckless prize-fighter covered by his own blood, and blinded by the blows that were rained upon him, he has dashed again into the fray, and again and again suffered the mortification of defeat, without once acknowledging that he has been whipped. And he still clings with death-like tenacity. The resources of an immense power are at his back.

He calls for reinforcements to take the place of the tens of thousands over whose graves he stalks like the demon of death; and they are furnished. Nothing is wanted to make his success complete but sheer human inability to stand before the superior prowess of Southern men. With his peculiar obstinate, bull-dog nature, General Grant is a firm believer in the "attrition" process, which wears out by repeated blows what is not accomplished by one. Hence the necessity of keeping our own army fully up to a proper level of strength. Hence the revocation of details; the recommendation of the President concerning negro labor, and the measures about to be devised by Congress for a general reorganization of the army.

ST. PATRICK'S BODY GOUND.—While the workmen engaged in the renovation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin—the oldest church in Ireland—were digging up a portion of the flooring in one of the aisles, they discovered a large stone coffin of curious workmanship buried a few feet below the surface. The coffin, when opened, was found to contain the skeleton of an ecclesiastic, supposed to have been buried there 900 years! The skull was perfect, and the bones crumbled it to dust when exposed to the air. On the lid of the coffin there was a full length figure of a Bishop in his robes. It was inspected by some antiquarians, including Doctor Todd, who expressed it as his belief that it was the original founder of the church, St. Patrick. It is in good preservation, and it is in every respect a most interesting relic. When the church is finished it will be placed in a most prominent position, because there is no more remarkable antiquity in the building.

"COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN."

It has been generally asserted that the Americans stole the national song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," from the English. From the following very interesting letter, which appears in the Chicago "Song Messenger," it would appear that the reverse is the case:—

CHICAGO, October 19, 1864.—Messrs. Root and Cady.—Gentlemen:—Permit me to give you a history of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." In 1843, Mr. D. T. Shaw, then a concert-singer at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, waited upon me at the Chesnut Street Theatre, with a request that I would write him a song for his benefit night, producing, at the same time, some poetry (?) with the above title, which he claimed as his own composition.

On reading it, I found the measure so defective as to be entirely unfit to be set to music. We adjourned to the house of a friend (Mr. Richard Harbord, Decatur street), where I wrote the two first verses in pencil, and at Miss Harbord's piano I composed the melody. Shaw was much pleased and we parted. On reaching home, I added the third verse, wrote the symphonies, and arranged the song for the piano-forte. The next day I gave Mr. Shaw a fair copy in *ink*, with the injunction that he should not publish, give, or sell a copy.

The song immediately become popular. In a few weeks afterwards I left Philadelphia to fulfil an engagement in New Orleans, and was much surprised during my stay in that city to see a published copy of *my song*. On my return I upbraided Shaw for having broken faith with me. He answered "that the song had become so popular, he thought it advantageous to both of us to publish it, and that he had sent a hundred copies by the hands of Mr. Plumer." This Mr. Plumer indignantly denied.

I immediately waited on Mr. Willig, the publisher, who informed me that he had purchased the song of Shaw. I showed him (Mr. Willig) the original pencil copy, and claimed the copyright. I then proceeded to Mr. T. Osborne, music publisher, Third street, above Walnut, and made an agreement with him to publish the song in partnership, and in less than a week the song was placed before the public, under its proper title, viz., "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; written and composed by Thomas A. Becket, and sung by David T. Shaw."

Mr. E. L. Davenport, the eminent tragedian, took the song to London, where he sang it nightly for some weeks. It became popular, and was published (without authority) by T. Williams, Cheapside, under the title of "Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean."

I visited London in 1847, and found the song claimed as an English composition (perhaps it is, I being an Englishman by birth). During my absence, Osborne gave up business, and the plates of the song were sold; thus the song went out of my possession.

I am, gentlemen, yours, etc.,

THOMAS A. BECKET,
Wood's Museum, Chicago,
Author of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "He Died upon the Battle Field," etc., etc.

New Uses for Paper.

The war has familiarized us with talk of ironclads and tin-clads, but who ever dreamed that paper would ever be used for the plating of war vessels, or the material of guns? Yet recent experiments in Europe indicate that neither is improbable. From trials at Battersea it was ascertained that rockets made of paper tubes were as strong as those made of metal. Paper boards of one inch in thickness were tested by ball, and found to be superior in power of resistance to ten inches of solid oak. The bullet, which made a small round hole in the paper, perforating so far as to raise a projection in the rear, would have passed through the oak, making an ugly fracture. So far as the process of manufacture has transpired to the public, it consists in placing upon each other sheets of paper, dampened with a solution composed mainly of zopissa, till the required thickness is attained, and exposing the boards till they become hardened. Zopissa is a gum-like substance found to a considerable extent in Egypt. It imparts great hardness to any surface upon which it is placed, and has entered extensively into the compositions employed for preserving the stone walls of public buildings in England.

The uses to which this paper may be put promise to be multiform. The boards are said to be well suited for the platings of ships, being lighter in weight than oak, and easily fixed to the frame work. They do not require sheathing, are non-absorbent, incombustible, and will not sustain on their surface any form of animal or vegetable life, and, in addition to these recommendations, are cheaper than oak and iron.

The inventor has used it successfully in the construction of light field-pieces. It is also suitable for carpets, which can be made from it in every variety of pattern and color. Experiments are in progress to show its fitness for house-building. Excellent leather for boots and shoes are made from it. In fact there seems to be few uses to which it is not applicable.—*Hartford Courant.*

Schools in Paris.

From statistical accounts just published it appears that there are now in Paris one hundred and nine schools for boys, containing twenty-eight thousand pupils, of which sixty-three are kept by lay masters and forty-six by members of the religious fraternities; one hundred and eleven schools for girls, with about twenty-seven thousand pupils, of which fifty-seven are managed by lay mistresses and fifty-four by sisters of the religious communities who devote themselves to education; eighty-four infant schools, with fifteen thousand children; sixty-two classes of male adults; eighteen of female adults; forty-nine *ouvriers* or workshops for the employment of poor females; and six special schools of design for men, and nine for females. In addition to these there are forty-four new educational establishments authorized during the present year. Of these there are eleven for males, of which six are directed by laymen, and five by fraternities; and nine for females, of which six are by lay mistresses and three by the communities. These are maintained out of the annual funds allotted by the Department of Public Instruction, amounting, for 1864, to over four million francs, including cost of instalment, repairs, etc. In all there are over sixty thousand boys and girls receiving instruction. One circumstance deserving of notice is the large number of schools in Paris directed by the religious fraternities.

Besides these establishments supported by State funds, the city of Paris pays an annual sum for the maintenance of nine free schools for boys, seven of which are directed by the Christian brethren; and eight for girls, all directed by nuns; so that Paris, with its University and its normal primary schools, counts nearly as many congregationists as lay ones.

—The daughters of Thackeray have presented to the scholars of the Charter House the iron bedstead which belonged to their father, and on which he died. It is now in the sleeping-room of the head monitor in Gown Boys. On it is inscribed a legend in Latin, from the pen of Archdeacon Hale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A paper on "The Siege of Morris Island, South Carolina," will be read before the Society by Colonel W. W. H. DAVIS, of Doylestown, at the Hall, Athenæum Building, SIXTH Street, below Walnut, on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

The regular Stated Meeting will be held on Monday evening, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY,
12-10-4t Recording Secretary.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.

DECEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. Clement B. Wrigley, Assistant Secretary.

12-2 12t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S Relief Association acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions since August 1, 1864:—

Miss Narcissa Stone	$100 00
Miss Fanny Clark	100 00
Through W. Lloyd Garrison	50 00
A Friend, through Israel W. Morris	100 00
Mrs. Alvin Howe	25 00
H. C. Roberts	2 00
Bethel Sunday School	2 79
Miss Webb	5 00
£20 from Edinburgh Society for Colored Refugees, through Miss Wigham	100 76
A Friend, through J. M. McKim	500 00
Mrs. J. Sill	100 00
A Friend, through Rev. F. Binney	10 00
Mrs. C. S. Olden	50 00
Richard Sharp	50 00
W. H. Allen	25 00
R. C. Roberts	2 00
Miss Susan Longstreth	10 00
John W. Field	50 00
Sunday School, Church of Savior, W. Philada.	45 00
Cash	10 00
Mrs. H. D. Brown	5 00
Charles P. Fox	50 00
Cash, through Rev. Mr. Brooks	100 00
J. Gordon Maxwell	5 00
Thos. B. Watson	100 00
Mrs. W. Waugh, by Dr. S. Jackson	20 00
B. H. Bartol	50 00
Cash	2 00
Geo. J. Gross	20 00
Mrs. Pickford	5 00
John S. Hilles	100 00
Henry Ogden	1000 00
Alfred Cope	1000 00
F. R. Cope	500 00
Thos. P. Cope	500 00
W. Hawkins, through Rev. Mr. Cooper	5 00
C. E. Fox do do	15 00
Mrs. Margaret Shippen	20 00
S. Colwell	500 00
Atherton Blight	250 00
John A. McAllister	10 00
Adeline Thomas	10 00
A Friend, through Rev. P. Brooks	5 00
Israel Morris	200 00
J. Stewart Ingram	5 00
Edward Buckley	100 00
Thomas Mott	250 00
Jacob P. Jones	200 00
J. Cooper & Co	500 00
E. W. Clark & Co	500 00
Previously received	41,474 23
Total	$48,861 61

E. W. CLARK, Treasurer
Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association,
11 No. supplied STREET.

THE INDEPENDENT PUBLIC BOARD OF BROKERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Association has completed its organization, and will commence its regular sessions on the

SECOND OF JANUARY, 1865.

The following are the officers selected:—

PRESIDENT,
T. S. SERRILL.
SECRETARY,
J. C. JOHNSON.
TREASURER,
WILLIAM WATSON.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS S. SERRILL,	JACOB GOLDSMITH,
ROBERT J. MERCER,	LAZARUS SILORS,
CLEMENT MARCH,	AMOS PHILLIPS,
T. J. WITHINGTON,	GEO. R. GRAHAM,
ADAM WARTHMAN,	R. S. CASSATT,
JAMES ALDERDICE,	H. H. ST. JOHN.

There will be two regular sessions of the Public Board, viz.:—At half-past 10 A. M., and at half-past 2 P. M., when a regular call of stocks will be made, including the list of all shares, at which time the public is invited to be present. Each session will be for one hour only, unless the time is extended by a vote of the members present. Proper notice will be given of the location of the new Stock Exchange.

THOMAS S. SERRILL, President.
J. C. JOHNSON, Secretary. 12-12-3

OFFICE OF HONEY-COMB PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 43 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.

The Subscription Books will be closed on Thursday, December 15.

The Certificates of Stock will be issued on Monday, 19th inst., on surrender of the receipts.

WILLIAM MANN, President.
THOMAS TOLMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. 12 9-6t*

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 10th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.

WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WRAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-10

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst.

Books close on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 14 Farquhar Buildings.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bounty offered by the City of Philadelphia was withdrawn on FRIDAY, December 9, and that no bounty will be paid to men mustered in or enlisted after that date.

In future the Commissioners will meet on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 3 59 to 4 30 P. M.

JOHN BLAIR,
12-12-6t Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to adjourn sine die on the first instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to K. R. CORSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 20th instant.

12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works	
Germantown	do
Manayunk	do
And Richmond	do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL,
12-2-3m Cashier.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

COMMITTEE.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman,	JONATHAN BELLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD,	GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE,	11-26-18t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office, 72 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and state taxes, has been declared, payable to Common Stock, on the 31st of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 10th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-14t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
10 3 2m Merchant Tailor,
No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!!

For 24 Portraits, morocco		$1 00 to $9 00
" 40 " "		2 00 to 4 00
" 50 " "		2 50 to 7 00
" 80 " "	sheep	3 00 to 10 00
" 100 " "	"	5 00 to 10 00
" 150 " "	quarto	8 00 to 12 00
" 300 " "	"	12 50 to 27 50

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

In Every Variety of Style.

RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,

ANTIQUE,

IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,

ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,

Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12-8 BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE.

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 10t

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash prices.

13-6-1m ALSO,

Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

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JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear-Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ESPECIALLY
FANCY SILVER WARE,
Suitable for 12 3t
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
10 15-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE,
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

COAL AT $7·50 PER TON.—THE CONSUMERS' Mutual Coal Company.—Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864. 50,000 shares at $10 per share, $500,000.

President—JAMES LYND.
Treasurer—JOSIAH KISTERBOCK, No. 1231 MARKET Street.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LYND, No. 534 S. Sixth street.
EDWARD E. JONES, No. 631 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 419 Walnut street.
F. F. CLAYTON, No. 135 N. Third street.
THOMAS R. GARNETT, No. 106 Chestnut.
Office, No. 534 S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its Stock at $10 per share, and supplying its Stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal, at $7·50 per ton.

The attention of the public is invited to the following recommendation:—

We, the undersigned Stockholders in the Consumers' Mutual Coal Co., having given our attention to the working operations of this Organization, take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and energetic direction of this important enterprise, and in offering this merited testimony to the efficiency of the officers of this Company, they most earnestly present this Organization to the public as one eminently claiming their support, it being the desire of the present Stockholders that the subscriptions to this stock shall be confined to actual consumers, so that the original object shall be carried out, viz: supplying a great want in an important department of domestic economy. It is therefore desirable that Consumers of Coal shall speedily come in and take the remaining shares, thereby preventing any portion of the Stock from falling into the hands of speculators, which the directors have been careful so far to avoid.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

Thos T. Firth,	Wilson Jewell, M D,
Owen J Wister,	Chas T Mathews,
W C Houston,	Wm S Torr,
S J Scott,	J H Wheeler,
John Button & Son,	S S Lawrence,
Charles L Eberle,	David W Sellers,
Edward Rowley,	H H Shindagerd,
Jacob Gates,	John McDowell, Jr,
E P McCully,	Robert Macgregor,
J D White,	T E Chapman.
Amos Rockhill,	

Among our stockholders are the following named persons, most of whom have received their coal, and to whom reference can be made:—

Wm Savery Torr,	Dr Wm M Uhler,
T B Canson,	George P Ouserly,
Curtis Clayton,	John W Leech,
Wm Mathews,	James G Seale,
S S Lawrence,	Charles Anderson,
Wm Gillelin,	David D Foster,
Thomas S Gowen,	James Zimmerman,
Robert B Smith,	C M Carpenter,
Wm Curtis,	J H Pugh,
Charles O'Neill,	Abraham Stewart,
John H Wheeler,	Gen Wm F Small
H W Gray,	Thomas Massey,
John C Stones,	Strickland Kneass,
Charles M Morris,	George Shorb,
Jos Stellwagon,	David W Sellers,
J H Sch macker,	Henry B Roth,
Wm Steel,	George W Hanklusen.
Wm B Edwards,	Wm Parson,
Filbert K Nichols,	M J Long,
John McCahey,	Alfred Young,
E C Fa ing,	B F Pawis,
Charles Peak,	J M Riley,
Wm McCully,	Henry A B Brown,
Robert B Leafty,	George Peterson,
Jos Schaffer,	Matthew J Brady,
Benjamin H Haines,	Hugh McConnell,
Robert Bethel,	William C Haines,
B A Merrick,	William W Smedley.
K M Lathrop,	Samuel A Miller,
Henry K Wallace,	William Riding,
Samuel S Caven,	J P Wilkinson,
Samuel Kilpatrick,	Robert McEwen,
Margie A Davis,	C H Stone,
Robert D Sadler,	Charles W Sartori,
John C Bleasner,	W A Rolin,
H H Cambell,	O D Talmadge,
J H G Hara,	Charles H Matheys,
John Mansfield,	Frederick Zaiss,
Jacob S Stretch,	S Riguist,
Charles D Acey,	E Potts,
John H Fisher,	John Erwin,
Charles Jewell,	E M Jaffries,
Dr D R Posey,	M Gillingham,
Charles Thomas, Jr,	Wm H Mains,
Joseph M Thomas,	Richard R Miller,
G W Gillingham,	Mrs G Miller,
James Thurston,	J C Welsh,
Allen S Truman,	H S Partridge,
Isaac Smith,	Mrs Carson,
James C Knox,	Dr W Holloway,
E M Kalen,	John K Wallace,
Mary Uebrueck,	James D Brady,
Amos Rockhill,	Mrs M Hunsley,
Eliza P S Jones,	Isabel Stewart,
Wm T Johns,	James Armstrong,
E B Garriques,	S Wortinger,
Henry F Beck,	Rev J W Smith,
Joseph B Hottel,	J S Dupuy,
John Ealg,	Merrit Canby,
John Fly,	Frederick O Palmer,
Anthony W Davis,	John Agnew,
Mrs Margaret Mahany,	Robert Howard,
Wm Stapler,	Dr Thos G Rowland,
George J Naylor,	Gilbert Bullon,
Wm B Spear,	John Hood,
J H Adams,	Wm Rice,
J P Stidham,	M Hosier,
George Taylor,	A Garrell,
Charles F Brand,	Wm Molloy,
Samuel H Wood,	James Ramsden,
Lewis Gradwell,	Matthew Miller, Jr,
O S Clafin,	Michael Trayr,
Robert McGregor,	Thomas P Remington,
Thomson & Brother,	H W Gault,
J. Richnor,	John J Romer,
Hon Jos Allison,	James H Stephens,
Wm Taper,	Benjamin F Glenn,
Wm W Keys,	B Scott, Jr,
R J Grigg,	F D Scott,
Jacob Wiriman,	J R Mulock,
Edward Brady,	Philip Wilson,
W H Mathews,	David Witham,
George W Townsend,	W A Jenks,
O D Shackleton,	David Horn,
Dr Joseph T Howard,	George D Keller,
Wm J Phillips,	Samuel K Ashton,
Wm H Ackley,	Conrad B Andress,
Edw Cune,	William H Fagen,
John G Michener,	James Jenner,
D P Southworth,	Joseph R Lyndall,
George L Maier,	Michael Cunningham,
E J Record,	Daniel McNichols,
Isaac Schlicter,	Mrs M A Small,
Owen J Stockton,	John Godson,
Austin Bixby,	William Pettit,
James Whitbington,	William D Gozzens,
Charles A Blake,	C M Berry,
C Bittenhouse,	W W Gardiner,
J Lademus,	T D Dilke,
A F Bawes,	Jesse Laws,
J Frank,	Paul J Field,
M E Stewart,	Henry J Rees,
Albert Brudier,	John McArthur,
Ezra T Greason,	R F Raley,
John Schlicter & Son,	Alfred Rigg,
Frederick Wilhelm,	Frederick E Swope,
David E Thompson,	Lewis R Kenail,
John Bires,	James M Stewart,
John Frazer,	Charles Connell,
Henry F Morrow,	Walter Blonde,
Samuel Simons,	George Beach,
A A Gilbert,	Tunis P Conway,
C Brintzinhoffer,	William Erhardt,
Abraham H Alburger,	Mary A A Smith,
Isaac Hyneman,	William Andress,
Charles W Frazier,	John Gilford,
Alfred Whittington,	James J Allison,
Joseph Megary,	William C Taylor,
Edwin Epesty,	Thomas Woolman,
Martin Dwyer,	Rev A M Jelly,
John Klein,	Elizabeth Johnson,
M C Cacmus,	Henry Haines,
Edward H Kline,	William C Hanna,
John E Taylor,	Robert Jordan,
E A Watson,	James G Clark,
George F Nagle,	C M Hinbe d,
Sarah J Miles,	John B Aeckley,
E A Lendcester,	Isaac K Curl,
E M Needles,	W H Bennett,
Thomas Hinton,	F W Binder,
John R Savage,	A W Tomkins,
Stephen Reigel,	Francis Brehm,
Lucy C Meyer,	Edward Norman,
Charles Conrad,	Rev John Patton,
Henry Ferrill,	Dr Wilson Jewell,
John McKnight,	Adolphus Peries,
H B Kelley,	Thomas Singley,
Dr Gordon & Co,	John McKee,
E J Spangler,	Jacob C Hammell,
A V Murphy,	David Applegate,
Captain J M Fraley, U S N	M L Hallowell & Son,
A G Croll,	Reynold Thomas,
Samuel Brooks,	John Good,
Susan Stocker,	Henry Young,
Augustus Emerick,	J William Jones,
Joseph E Torr,	E W Staunton,
J D Rupp,	James Duroall,
William Simon,	Samuel B Howard,
George W Coppuck,	John S Fischer,
William C Shiler,	Enos Stryker,
Frederick Cadmus,	John Brassington,
T Ellwood Chapman,	John Phillips,
Dr P D Keyser,	Mrs Beager,
John Muir,	Joseph Johnson,
Dennis Toomey,	Robert Hunt,
S S Stokes,	Alfred Stuart,
Henry B Chew,	George Philips,
J W Kelly,	Wm E Harpur,
F De B Richards,	O S Souter,
John M Sheldon,	Henry McNeely,
Thomas C Else,	John Mooney,
E T Pierce,	E T Kendall,
E D Dunn,	Lewis Chester,
W F Shuster,	Joseph S Fox,
E A Branry,	Julius Hessler,
M McWilliams,	James A Durning,
Henry S Field,	Alphonso O Ireland,
Edward Biddle,	Elizabeth Deal,
Charles Herst,	Charles R Bickling,
E E Hullish,	J K Uhler,
John Ives,	Rev D D Malin,
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P S Morris,	William E Stone,
Rev C W Thomson,	Anna M Meichel,
William Adair,	Charles H Hooper,
Isaac Baker,	Sarah Phillips,
Dr Abraham Livezay,	Thomas Graham,
Joseph D Livezay,	Samuel Wigfall,
Rev Robert Morrison,	William Davis,
Miss Kate H Simmons,	T Tuttle,
Peter Brown,	Robert Morris,
Robert T Anderson,	E F Prentiss,
Dr George P Oliver,	G G Grubb,
	Dr Leiper,

James Allen,	J E Brown
John H Geyer,	J J Carbery,
Samuel Verder,	Dr Vandyke,
Charles M Evans,	William Gallager,
A Hoffy,	Watson Depuy,
William Stocver,	James H Dean,
Thomas W Price,	George H Ashton,
Mary Ann Fisher,	William D Pemberton,
G G Godwin,	E W Alderdice,
Miss Landladowen,	Elizabeth M Pugh,
A F Henderson,	C L McCracken,
Theo Glentworth,	Joseph McMullen,
M A Forry,

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

INVENTIONS—PRINTING AND LETTERS.

We discussed the comparative merits of American and European typography some days since, but the limits of a single article forbade the mention of some points connected with the general subject which are of interest and worth thinking of. We hinted at the small advance made in the style of execution by any printers. We have lying before us a volume printed at Rome in A. D. 1475, which illustrates the fact. In all that makes a clear, handsome, readable book, this volume equals the best work of the nineteenth century. The invention of the Roman type, which soon took the place of the black letter, had just been made. This volume is therefore a specimen of the letter in its earliest form.

It is noteworthy that for some years past lovers of clear typography have been going back to that same style of letter, so that books are now issued from English and American presses which in style closely resemble the earliest issues of the Roman and other Italian presses after the invention of this form of letter. Nor has the Italic letter ever been improved since the days of Aldus the great Venetian printer. In finish and attractiveness to the eye, the books of Aldus, though presenting a grand compact mass of typography are not surpassed by any modern work.

The truth is very plain, then, that in the invention of metal type Guttenberg gave to the world the art of making elegant books. And the fact opens up a singular suggestion, namely, whether the original inventor of letters was not, after all, entitled to greater gratitude from the race of man than the inventor of metal type or the builder of the swiftest printing press. It is not often that men think of the discovery of the art of making sounds visible to the eye, so that the power of the human voice can be extended beyond the mere limit of the human lungs. The word "reading," in whatever language it is found, implies the debt due to the inventor of a phonetic alphabet.

Picture writing was of no special value until it assumed a phonetic character, or until pictures formed an alphabet of sounds. It was comparatively easy to make a picture of a scene, or an event, or of a desired object. But to place in distinct view before the eyes of men the utterances of the human voice, so that the sounds which had formerly died away in the ripples of the atmosphere, and left no impression except on the memories of men who heard them, should be impressed and conveyed from place to place, and preserved from age to age, this certainly was the fundamental discovery on which philosophy and science in all ages have depended. Even the latest grand invention, the telegraph of Morse, acknowledges its debt to the idea of a written language, though it makes a new and peculiar system of letters.

How and when this invention of letters originated it is hard to say. The earliest Egyptian hierogly phics, dating at more than two thousand years before Christ, are believed by learned men to be phonetic, or partially so. Thus Champollion's system is based on the theory that pictures frequently and usually represent the sound uttered first in enunciating the name of the object represented. As, for example, in English an e g e would represent the long sound of E, while an elephant would represent the short sound of the same letter. This is a very natural and not at all unlikely way of accounting for the origin of a phonetic alphabet. And if this suggestion be correct, it would seem not impossible that the invention of letters, like the steam-engine and other great motive powers in the physical world, was a growth of years, and did not spring at once into perfection, or even so near perfection as to be of much practical use at the start.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE BLESSED BABY.

What "Punch" Says About It.

The London *Punch* has the following:—

"PRINCE BABY'S COURT CIRCULAR.—The great satisfaction which was given to the mothers of England by the faithful narrations about Prince Baby which were supplied during the recent tour of Prince Baby's royal parents, and the delight which was felt in reading, in a subsequent court circular, that he had been out for an airing, has induced his friend and godfather, Mr. Punch, to make arrangements for the regular preparation of a court circular that shall be devoted only to Prince Baby. The following is the chronicle of the past week:—

"Sunday—H. R. H. very good indeed. Slightly incensed after church at being interrupted in sucking the velvet on mamma's prayer book; but instantly pacified. Grabbed at a wine-glass and threw it down, but only laughed at the pieces, and wanted another.

"Monday—H. R. H. did not cry during the whole day. Observing from the window his royal parents going out for a ride, distinctly remarked 'Ta-ta,' innocently unconscious that they were out of hearing.

"Tuesday—H. R. H.'s usual amiability was disturbed by a special petition, on the part of his head nurse, that he would put the coral into his mouth, instead of Shem, Ham, and Japhet, whom he endeavored to introduce there all at once. He was graciously pleased, however, to substitute the elephants for the family of Noah.

"Wednesday—H. R. H evinced a great desire to eat his toes. During a ride in the afternoon, he distinctly pointed at a horse, and made a remark which the head nurse is inclined to believe was 'see,' but which the second nurse considers to have been 'gee!'

"Thursday—H. R. H. very sleepy; but the medical attendants did not think that the symptoms were in the least alarming, though his remonstrances on being moved certainly were. He was pleased to break a service cup in the forenoon, and to laugh very much at the crash.

"Friday—H. R. H. much displeased at a bib being inserted under his double chin, and he spat out his nutriment with much vigor. Afterwards a sudden clutch at his royal mother's Dagmar brooch slightly hurts his hand, but he was delighted when the naughty brooch was well whipped.

"Saturday—H. R. H. in the highest spirits, and kicking vehemently. An attempt to swallow his red sock was happily frustrated, and his royal father's watch went into his mouth instead. He enjoyed his evening bath exceedingly, and utterly refused to allow himself to be removed from the water. At length an Angola kitten effected a diversion, and H. R. H. concluded the week by going to sleep with the affectionate kitten's tail in his hand."

A GOOD WORK.—The Masonic fraternity of New York have appointed a commission to purchase supplies of flour and coal, and retail them to the poor at cost price. The city authorities approving the object, granted them the use of a piece of land at the Five Points, in which a depot has been established. The Commission commenced business yesterday. Flour will be sold sold in pound packages, and coal can be had by the bushel. The following are the prices:—Flour delivered in any part of New York city below Fortieth street, $10 70 per barrel and $5 35 per half barrel; delivered at any part of the city above Fortieth street, and in Brooklyn and Jersey City, ten cents extra. Purchased at depot, $1 35 per eighth barrel, and 33 cents for 6 pounds. Coal delivered in any part of the city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, $8 85 per ton, large nut coal, and $10 75 for stove coal. Purchased at depot at 40 and 48 cents per bushel.

—Never meet trouble half way, but let him have the whole walk for his pains. Perhaps he will give up his visit in sight of your house.

—Doctors tell us that hanging is a delightful death, the dying man being made physically happy. As executed criminals by the rope have never published their experience, probably the doctors are mistaken.

Arrest of a Dashing Prussian.

Decidedly the most startling and sensational case, says the Troy *Times*, December 3, that has occurred in the criminal history of this vicinity for a long time, was brought to light by the United States and local authorities yesterday and this morning. The facts are briefly these:—For many years there lived in Germany—at Cologne, we believe—a young banker by the name of Louis Goldenfauss. Trusted by his employers and acquaintances with all the secrets of the financial world, he is said to have not only forged the names of prominent merchants as drawers and endorsers on bills of exchange, but also to have successfully imitated the private mark which denotes the genuineness of the paper.

Leaving a wife and child in Prussia, he came to New York with a beautiful young lady (of course a lady is in the case) last May, and is alleged to have negotiated fraudulent bills on persons in Germany, to the value of forty thousand thalers, which, at the equivalent of seventy-two cents per thaler, with gold at $2 30, gave him the snug fortune of about $85,000. He came to Troy, and made many friends, especially among his fellow-countrymen. Tall in person, intelligent in countenance, and brilliant in conversation, Louis Geraud, as he called himself, was a man to make his mark anywhere. He banked in Wall street, and purchased a farm at Pittstown, in this county, paying sixteen thousand dollars for it, and fitting it up in a regal style, equal to the island home of Blennerhasset.

But the Elysian dream was of short duration. Yesterday afternoon, Deputy United States Marshal Jarvis, of New York, arrived here with extradition papers, from the Prussian Government. In company with Officer Burlbut, he proceeded to Pittstown and arrested Goldenfauss, *alias* Geraud, at his home. The officers also brought with them a safe containing thirty-five thousand dollars in gold, and reached here at midnight.

This morning the prisoner was taken to New York, but his friends secured the legal services of M. I. Townsend and P. H. Baerman, and endeavored to claim possession of the safe, which was lodged in the jail office. It will possibly be sent by express to New York, and Goldenfauss will start for Germany by the next steamer. His friends claim his innocence; but the officers say that when he was arrested he made a full confession. The affair has made quite an excitement about town to-day.

—The inventor of printing was no fool; but he has caused myriads to make fools of themselves.

—A Down East editor declares that modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman, but ruins a man.

—Archbishop Whately said that gardening was a dangerous pastime for lunatics, because they might grow madder.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh,

Established 1849, incorporated 1855,

Young Men prepared for the Counting-House and Business Life.

Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING, by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.

Catalogues containing the names of 471 students, terms, &c., furnished gratis on application.

11-17thstuti S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schusele, and engraved by Sartain, is having an immense sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this country.

EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war.

This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents.

DISABLED SOLDIERS and others will find this the most pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application.

We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2 50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address

BRADLEY & CO., Publishers, No. 66 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

11-12tuthlm

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7¼ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62 500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $30; of 10 shares, $90; of 30 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $850; of 200 shares, $2 000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Donalson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apperatus, in full operation, capable of mining 90,000 tons, to be extended to 180,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the horse, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Henry.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmeisle.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.

A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

CENTRAL

EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY SUperior, put up by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by R. K. NEFF, No. 106 S. WHARVES. 12-15-1m*

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 118 N. FRONT Street. 12-2-1m*

GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

Ladies' Gold Hunting-Case Lever Watches, beautifully engraved and enamelled, } From $50 to $100.
Gents' Heavy Gold Hunting-case Lever Watches, } From $50 to $150.
Silver Hunting-Case Watches for.....$15
" " " " " " " " 20
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" " " " " " " " 25
" " " " " " " " 28
" " " " " " " " 50
Gold Vest Chains, from $10 to $75.
Gold Chatelaine Chains, from $10 to $50.
Gold Neck Chains, from $5 to $75.
100 different styles fine Gold Sets, Pins, and Ear Rings, all the latest and most fashionable designs, from $5 to $75.

SLEEVE BUTTONS, BOSOM STUDS,
SCARF PINS, GENTS' PINS,
GOLD THIMBLES, SILVER THIMBLES,
BRACELETS, ARMLETS,
LOCKETS, CHARMS,
PENCILS, PENS, &c. &c.

Every variety of Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, at manufacturer's prices.

TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS,
CARD BASKETS, FRUIT BASKETS,
BUTTER DISHES, SUGAR DISHES,
SYRUP PITCHERS, BREAKFAST CASTORS,
DINNER CASTORS, SALT STANDS,
GOBLETS, CUPS,
WAITERS, URNS,
CALL BELLS, NAPKIN RINGS,
FRUIT KNIVES, &c. &c.

Forks and Spoons, in every variety, double plated, on genuine albata, at one-half the usual prices. Remember that a large store, with a big rent and heavy expenses every way, is not the place to buy goods cheap. Therefore, if you would study your own interests and want great bargains, visit our little store,

No. 1026 MARKET Street.

12-6 to 1-8t W. L. CLARK.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-6-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S

PATENT BABY-TENDER,

OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT THE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

No. 932 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHY.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,

11-30-2w No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHARLES DUMMIG,

No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps so large a variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES,
JEWELRY, ODOR, AND GLOVE BOXES,
NECESSARIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES,
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS,
FABIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS,
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN,
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES,
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS,
CABAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES,
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES,
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMON BOARDS,
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.

IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very large variety, of every kind known, kept in this store, surpasses in beauty and tasteful dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast; Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-2m

CHARLES RUMPP,

POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, No. 47 S. SIXTH Street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Chart Cases, Pocket Books,
Cabas, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases,

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have made enormous reductions in the prices of all their Stock.

DRESS GOODS

Of every variety for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDSOME SILKS, CHEAP SILKS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, RED POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES,

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

PLAID CASHMERES, DE LAINES
MOHAIRS, VALENCIAS

SHAWLS, BROCHE AND WOOLLEN.

Novelties in Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, French and Cambric Lace Veils.

Persons about purchasing Holiday Gifts would do well to examine our Stock, as we wish to close out the whole of it before the 1st of January, and are offering

VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets, Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls, Fine Silks,
Black Silks, Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins, Silk Poplins,
Merinos, De Laines,
Blankets, Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes, Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls, Christmas Hdkfs.

12-1-1m

JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

A Splendid Variety for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Consisting of Staff Goods.

French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaine.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, $1 00
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaines.
5000 yards Calicoes, from 6¼ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for Service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gent's' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1100 yards American Crash, at 12½c.

If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

12-9-1m JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 ARCH Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-26-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

feb-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

To Whom it May Concern:—

All persons who can appreciate a good HAIR CUT

should go to PULLINGER'S,

No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office, where they can get their hair cut to suit them when all others fail. One trial will convince any one that it is the place of all others in these United States. 12-6-1y

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker,

10-26-2m No. 128 S. THIRD Street.

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,

At IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO.'S OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. [12-7-1

HENRY PARKER,

Nos. 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.

11-2-thstu3m

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,

Importer and Manufacturer

OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

11-23-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.,

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.

Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-2-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 BOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

11-12stuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,

No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.

Just received, a full stock of

Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,

where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

12-10-1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA

SKATE DEPOT.

LESLEY & CO.,

No. 607 MARKET STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.

A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of

STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.

Lovett's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,

NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,

11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

Sewing Machines,

No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

J. HOLMES GROVER,

ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL

WAREROOMS,

TABLE TOPS, &c. &c.,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 12-4

FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

GAS HEATING STOVES!

CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!

EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE,

THE ONLY ONE THAT IS

FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.

Will Heat

OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING, AND BATH ROOMS,

With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.

G. W. LOOMIS,

No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,

11-22tuthslm PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,

Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.

Customer work made to order. 11-22thstuthslw

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY (Double Sheets), or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM—REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The second Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency has been laid before Congress and the public. It demonstrates the success which has so far attended this crowning effort of Chief Justice CHASE's genius. When the idea of thus changing all the State Banks into Banking Houses of the United States was first suggested, all the opposers of the Administration commenced uttering their oracular predictions of national bankruptcy and ruin. Like all inventions, the loco-foco portion of our population laughed it to scorn. Time, however, has proved its efficiency. It has demonstrated that such a plan as the one adopted was of great practical utility, and that the demands of the nation required some such system should be put into active operation.

The report announces the fact that during the last year there have been two hundred and eighty-two new banks organized, and one hundred and sixty-eight (168) State banks have availed themselves of the provisions of Congress, and become national organizations. That there are now in existence five hundred and eighty-four (584) such corporations; of which the Keystone State boasts one hundred and nine (109), the largest number which any Commonwealth can claim. Foremost in her trust in the national honor as regards currency, as she has always been in regard to the necessity of national life, she proudly takes her place at the head of the arch, and claims her rights as Keystone of the American Union. First in the number of her sons, first in thus pouring out her blood to subdue the Rebellion and establish the supremacy of right, she to-day is the most lavish in the expenditure of her money, and will in the future, as in the past, never hesitate to fulfil every requirement which the nation may make of her. She has wealth sufficient. She has men enough, and she will ever meet demands of men and money rendered necessary by the nation's emergency.

In the amount of capital invested in this national system, Massachusetts claims the lead, being $4,800,000 more than Pennsylvania, which is second on the list.

The rapid increase of banking capital in certain localities where, previous to the passage of the act, there was no demand for such investment, is regretted by the Comptroller. The rapid increase tends to render unsafe the currency. "It has not been the intention of the friends of the system," says the Comptroller, "to increase the amount of paper money in circulation," but merely to change the notes of the State banks into national currency. The recent action of the Legislature of our own State has done much towards removing all fears of such a catastrophe. By enabling State banks with ease to change their charters the deficiency is obviated. No increase in paper money results. No new banks are formed, but for every dollar now issued a dollar of State money is withdrawn. The equilibrium is thus kept up.

From whichever side we view the plan of which the Chief Justice is the father, we can but admire it. It was an original move; it appeared daring to the timid; but seeming rashness is often the safest discretion; and what the Democrats hailed as the erratic effort of temerity has proved itself the sound deed of a mature and able intellect.

The subject of finance is one which it behooves the people at large to be thoroughly acquainted with. We have therefore devoted a large space of our editorial columns to the consideration of this subject, and shall still continue to review all important papers relating to this most important subject. Thanks to the comprehensive minds which have heretofore had the control of our financial affairs, the nation has suffered only the recurring evils incident on a state of civil war; and we doubt not, notwithstanding the dolorous prophesies of certain of our citizens affected with melancholia, that the same ability which has guided the "Ship of State" through the tumultuous seas of the past, will continue to govern us until the safe harbor of peace is successfully reached.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AS A SOURCE OF NATIONAL REVENUE.

In the late able report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the attention of Congress is called to the public domain as an important source of revenue. The receipts from that source, we are told, have not hitherto been at all equal to the vast extent and value of the lands, and it is very properly suggested that some legislation should be had at once upon the subject, with a view to swell the income of the Treasury. Mr. FESSENDEN says that the "agricultural region has, through the operation of the Homestead law, almost ceased to afford a direct revenue;" and he expresses a regret that the non-anticipation of the present civil war opened the way for the adoption of a land system which renders so large a portion of the public domain unavailable as a basis of credit, either by pledging its proceeds, or by appropriating them permanently to the creation of a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt.

Though the system of granting gratuitously to actual settlers such of the public lands as are fit for agriculture, besides bestowing them as bounties to our brave soldiers, and also as donations to corporations, to aid in the construction of main lines of railway, cannot now be repealed, yet we are of the opinion that while the policy referred to may have almost entirely extinguished the direct revenue from the lands in question, an indirect revenue from them has been created within the last thirty years that is far greater and more valuable than that which the Government could ever, by any possible means, have derived from the territory directly. By way of illustration we recite the following well authenticated facts:—The growth of the productive powers of the West is largely due to the increased facilities for transportation. During the past ten years there have been built, in that section of the country, 3956 miles of railroad, at a cost of $253,280,464, mostly by Eastern or imported capital. The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone brought into Illinois $20,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell $11,000,000 worth of land, and the Company to sell $20,000,000 worth more, to actual settlers, making over $61,000,000 concentrated in that State by the operations of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate grain receipts at Chicago, during the ten years, to 158,544,544 bushels, which, at an aggregate cost of sixty cents per bushel (the value for 1860 at Chicago), would be worth $120,000,000—thus exceeding by about $31,000,000 the cost of the railroads, through the agency of which the grain was made available. In 1861, the grain increased to 47,697,500 bushels, the southern routes being closed, and in 1862 the amount was 69,150,393 bushels.

Thus the land donated by Congress to aid in constructing the Illinois Central railway has contributed to create an increased wealth and production, which, no doubt, pays a revenue to the national treasury, from various sources and in manifold ways, much greater in the aggregate than any sum the lands could ever have yielded directly.

Then again it must not be forgotten that the country has gained incalculably in power and prosperity through that vast current of emigration which our Homestead law has been mainly instrumental in drawing hither from all parts of Europe and Great Britain. This access to our strength in population began to be decidedly marked about the year 1820, from which time to 1860 the arrival of emigrants from abroad may be stated as follows:—

There arrived in 10 years:—	
From 1820 to 1830, - - -	214,499
From 1830 to 1840, - -	552,000
From 1840 to 1850, - - -	1,558,393
From 1850 to 1860, - - -	2,707,624
Total, - - - -	5,032,415

Being a yearly average of 125,560 for the last 40 years, and 270,762 for the last 10 years.

The population of France in 1801 was 27,349,003; in 1861, 37,472,132, being about 37 per cent. increase in 60 years.

The population of Prussia has increased since 1816 at the rate of 79 per cent. in 45 years. England and Wales show an increase of 121 per cent. in 60 years against an increase in the United States in 60 years of 593 per cent.

The positive result of this immense influx of population, settled mostly on fertile lands, and which was just so much productive power taken from other nations and added to ours, is shown in a corresponding advance in the material wealth of the people of the United States. The assessed value of that portion of property which is actually taxed increased as follows:—In 1791 (estimated), $750,000,000; 1816 (estimated), $1,800,000,000; 1859 (official valuation), $7,135,780,228; 1860 (official valuation), $16,159,616,068; showing an increase in the last decade alone of $9,023,835,840.

In view of such statistics, it may be inferred that our national land system has, on the whole, been wise and beneficial in an eminent degree; and Secretary FESSENDEN, while expressing a doubt whether it would have been adopted in prospect of the struggle in which the nation is now engaged, says it may be fairly questioned whether, and to what extent, the public domain, given away to actual settlers, has not afforded through immigration, which is daily augmenting the resources and power of the Republic, all the material aid to the Government in this crisis of its affairs which it could have been made to render by any different policy.

In May last there remained of the public lands belonging to the Government of the United States, 964,901,525 acres—an estate in itself large enough, if wisely managed in the future, to pay the whole present debt of the nation, principal and interest.

MORBID CURIOSITY.

The desire for witnessing scenes of misery and suffering seems to be inherent with many men. It is a species of excitement in which they delight. If some poor wretch is to suffer on the gallows, the Sheriff is instantly beset with applications from all quarters for permission to behold the dying agonies of the criminal; men of education and high standing become suitors for admission to the enclosure when the dismal tragedy is to be enacted, and happy is he who can secure an entrance. Pass the court-house door, and you will find it thronged with people anxious to get a look at the unfortunates who are entering or leaving the prison van.

With eager eyes they gaze at them as they hurry past, and when the gloomy vehicle is driven off, they turn slowly away, as if sorry that the entertainment was so brief.

Look at yonder dwelling, whose door, draped with the symbols of woe, tells plainly that it is a house of mourning. Before it stands the solemn hearse, and a host of eager faces are gathered there to watch the coffin as it is brought out, and gaze at the grief-stricken friends of the dead. We meet evidences of this passion at every step we take.

If a man falls and breaks a limb, crowds flock around him to listen to his groans. If a horse, taxed beyond his strength by a heartless driver—far more of a brute than the animal he abuses—sinks to the ground, instead of turning away in disgust, men stand and gaze at his sufferings; and if he dies where he has fallen, the scene is so much the more exciting and engaging. It is this taste for the horrible that has made Fox's record of the sufferings of the early Christian martyrs so popular. Men read it, not as a record of noble fortitude and daring in the cause of right, but to gratify a diseased appetite to which it ministers.

So strong in man is this desire for scenes of distress and agony, that HORACE WALPOLE relates that, at the execution of Earl FERRERS, two of the hangmen quarreled for the rope with which they had hung him, and the one who lost it burst into tears.

Another species of morbid curiosity is the pleasure men take in witnessing deformities and monsters. Poets and novelists extol the beauties of a swan-like neck in a woman, but we will venture to say that a lady would be much more sought after if she had in reality a neck like the bird in question, than when such a resemblance existed merely in the vivid imagination of these gentlemen. A man who has a nose like his neighbors might starve, but he would soon grow wealthy had he but the power to elongate it into the proboscis of an elephant. We have a very recent illustration of this taste of the masses for the horrible, in the immense concourse of people that thronged to witness the execution of MULLER, the supposed murderer of BRIGGS. It is proper to add that a more disgraceful exhibition of the degradation of human nature than that presented by the dense crowd on that occasion has seldom been witnessed.

GOVERNOR BROWN AND HIS CABBAGES.

Governor BROWN, of Georgia, is, it seems, extremely fond of cabbages. He has a weakness for chickens, too, and one of his favorite dishes is bacon and greens. The Savannah *Republican* of December 3 tells us that when Governor BROWN left Milledgeville he took with him all his own property of every description, including his furniture, carriage and horses, *poultry, and even the cabbages that grew in his garden!* All the powder, however, of the State, at Milledgeville, was left behind, to make room for the "collards" and chickens. Three thousand stand of arms were likewise abandoned by him. Governor BROWN took care of the cabbages, and we took care of the three thousand stand of arms.

It was very natural that Governor BROWN should behave in this manner. Like the opossum of his own sweet South, he watched his opportunity for leaping from tree to tree; or, perhaps, he was just recovering from the fever and ague, and retired to "one of his extensive plantations in Southwestern Georgia," to shake the persimmons down, and manufacture them into brandy and beer. But whilst he is brewing his beer at home, the people are brewing for him a storm abroad, which is no tempest in a teacup. Whilst he is enjoying his carriages and cabbages, his hens and his horses, the Savannah papers are bitterly descanting upon the three thousand stand of arms abandoned, and the Government powder left behind.

But hear what the Savannah *Republican* itself says:—

"When Governor BROWN left Milledgeville, he took with him all of his own property of every description, including his furniture, carriage and horses, poultry, and even the cabbages that grew in his garden. The train was loaded with these individual assets, and all sent safely to one of his extensive plantations in Southwestern Georgia. He took good care of himself.

"Was he equally diligent in looking after the affairs and property of the State? Take a few other facts in illustration of this point. All the powder of the State at Milledgeville was left behind to make room for the 'collards' and chickens, and was sent forward the next day by persons who felt greater interest in the property of the State than the Governor. Three thousand stand of arms were also left behind as insignificant when compared with the Governor's 'plunder,' and these were all destroyed by the enemy.

"These facts reach us from sources of the first respectability."

—Senator Wilson's only son, a Lieutenant in the 51st Colored Infantry, has been appointed an aid on General Ferrero's staff.

—Mr. A. W. Thayer has been appointed Consul of Trieste, in place of Richard Hildreth, obliged to resign on account of ill health.

—General Morgan L. Smith has succeeded General Dana in command of the Post and District of Vicksburg.

—They have "struck Ile" in the Saginaw valley, and Michigan opens "her fabric throat" in rejoicing.

—The Nashville *Press*, the McClellan organ in Tennessee, now comes out flatly for a separation of the North and South.

—General Thomas has two men in his employ who serve as scouts and spies at the imminent hazard of their lives. The rebel General Johnston offered a reward of $50,000 for their capture. They have been much within the Rebel lines, and often in their very camps, but so disguised as to defy detection.

—The Louisville *Democrat* says that the Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, R. T. Jacobs, who was recently ordered through the Confederate lines by the military authorities of that State, is now at Gallipolis, Ohio. The Rebel authorities refused to receive the exile, saying that they "do not intend to let President Lincoln make a Botany Bay of the South."

—Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook received orders this week to report to Major-General Sheridan, and left Dayton on Tuesday to do so. General Sheridan was the commander of a division in McCook's Corps during the Chickamauga campaign. As both are true soldiers, the change in their relations will be a subject of less interest to them than to others.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Philip Smith, B.A. Appleton & Co., Boston.

"Yet I doubt not through all ages, one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened, with the progress of the suns."

History is not a chronological account of past events; it is rather a horoscope in which the future of nations can be read. From the past by analogy we foretell the future. History, like every other science for writing a narrative account of events in a proper manner, is a science as much as chemistry or botany, has a history itself. In the earlier dawn of civilization deeds of importance increased so rapidly, that the plan of oral tradition became impossible. So long as mankind were divided into tribes, with a patriarchal head to each, the trifling events in their existence could be retained by descending from father to son. But when the great nations of the earth were formed by the coalition of these numerous tribes, important wars, changes of monarchies, invasions and discoveries, demanded that a more permanent and comprehensive record should be adopted than that of memory. Hence arose our system of written history, which, in its infancy, corresponded to what is now known as a chronological table. Gradually the science grew, and about the fifteenth century had arrived at the opposite extreme. A style of the utmost prolixity succeeded; the minutest incidents were narrated at large, and immense folios were manufactured on the least basis of fact.

The reformation, however, caused a new impetus to be given to letters, the dry style of the ancient chronicler had now life thrown into it, and history was read not only by the priests and literati, but also by the more intelligent of the general public. Voltaire, in the eighteenth century, appeared upon the stage, and with him changed the manner of conducting the "drama of the past." An intelligent history flowed from his pen, as in rounded numbers he narrated the daring of the warrior and the wisdom of the sage. He had a centre, a spirit to his work; civilization was the breath which vivified the hitherto inanimate mass and changed the lifeless body with a constant, living organization. The third era of history was accomplished. Imitating Voltaire, our countryman, Horace Greeley, has issued a work which rests upon freedom as its foundation. Civilization for the system of national advancement in the eighteenth century, freedom for the nineteenth; but for a history of the world, in all ages, Mr. Philip Smith has accepted the only true criterion by which all nations can be reduced to a standard, and their merits and demerits judged—*the unity of history, with a Divine Providence for its governor.*

To undertake to write a world's-history demands a gigantic amount of decision of character. It is a work of a lifetime. Macaulay's history of his native land would have been a massive structure, but a chronicle of all lands or all ages, surpasses any effort of modern enterprise. It demands a vast and comprehensive mind, a just judgment, a flow of language, and the most indomitable perseverance. Judging from the volume before us, we should say that Mr. Smith is possessed of these requisites, and that his work will be a great success.

The first volume, the only one yet published, comprises universal history, 'from the Creation to the re-establishment of Dionysius the younger, in B. C. 358.' It does not pretend to go into detail, but all important events are mentioned, and a sufficient length devoted to their consideration. The whole production is of great permanent value, the want of which has long been felt in the literary world, and which should have its appropriate place on the shelf of every library. When finished the work will fill eight volumes, and is for sale, by subscription only, at J. K. Simons', No. 33 S. Sixth street.

QUEENS OF SONG. By Ellen Creathorne Clayton. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Almost every field of biography has been thoroughly traversed, and all its erratic windings laid before the American people, but Miss Clayton, who has discovered a new province, and treated us to a most delightful account of its beauties and eccentricities. The lovers of music in general will hail with joy these sketches of the private lives of those whose sweet voices have come to us from across the sea.

The work before us is a collection of slight biographies of the lives of the most distinguished operatic singers of the Old World. It is written in the most pleasing style of narrative, somewhat resembling that of Agnes Strickland, and is embellished with beautiful engravings of the "Queens of Song." To lovers of the opera or of music should omit to procure the work. It will make a most beautiful Christmas gift, and will have an extensive circulation.

THE MYSTERIES OF FLORENCE. By George Lippard. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

A most exciting work, and one which has great fascination for the lovers of dungeons, elixirs, and alchemy. It will be bought and read by the masses, and although it possesses no literary merit above mediocrity, yet the skill with which the plot is woven makes it interesting reading to those who are not fastidious as to style.

MARGARET DENZIL'S HISTORY. Harper & Brothers, New York.

A novel is viewed, by a certain class of our citizens, as a worthless, if not immoral work, and the perusal of it discountenanced. This has been caused by the deterioration of this class of literature from its original model. From pure works of imagination or social narration of nature, it has become a pamperer to the passions. Hence the disrepute into which it has fallen with many of our most respectable citizens. Every work, therefore, which tends to elevate works of fiction, as a class, to their original standard, should be hailed as a blessing to the literary world. "Margaret Denzil's History" is such a work. It is pure in style and contents. A most excellent, moral, yet interesting, thrillingly interesting work. We regret that the authoress is unwilling to throw aside her *incognita*. She has won herself a reputation.

HOW TO GET A FARM AND WHERE TO FIND ONE. James Miller, New York. Agent for Philadelphia, G. W. Pitcher.

The work before us is the poor man's work. It is not intended for the rich; they have their money and can buy their farms when they please, but to the poor man who desires to rise in the social scale—who desires a home for himself and family, and is ready to work to obtain it—to such a man the work appeals for a careful perusal. The whole plan of farming Government land is treated in a practical manner; no theory, no favorite hobby—but a simple explanation of facts and directions for making use of the experience of others. This is one of the most desirable works which has fallen under our notice. Our agricultural community are too much neglected by our authors; this work fills a void, and a book which is needed is always a good work. We should think that the anonymous author was a farmer, he treats of his subject thoroughly. We may be thought to praise too strongly; of course the work has its defects—what work has not?—but then it is wanted, and we commend it to every farmer in our country.

FOLLOWING THE DRUM. By Mrs. Brigadier-General E. L. Viele. T. B. Peterson, Phila.

A thrilling narrative of the incidents of the war. It is full of humor and rare wit, and will be read by thousands. It is got up in the popular style in which the publishers frequently issue their military novels. It is founded on fact, and written in a cultivated style. It will have a popular circulation, and will be read by thousands of those who take an interest in the war. It is not one of mere fungus growth, but has permanent value and will outlive the present excitement.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Billiard Match in Baltimore.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 12.—The great billiard match between Frank Parker, of Chicago, and J. W. Coon, of Cleveland, Ohio, came off last night at Franklin Hall, and was witnessed by a large concourse of persons. Mr. Coon, on the seventh inning, ran 112 points, and continued to lead his opponent to the end of the game of 1500 points, running it out in seventy-seven innings, making an average of 19½, the largest average on record in a public match game of 1500 points. When within 185 points of making game, Mr. Coon ran 273 points before missing a shot on the two red balls. Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The recent storm was very severe on the Chesapeake and along the coast. Several vessels have been injured, and others entirely wrecked. A large fleet of vessels—transports—left Fortress Monroe yesterday, bound south.

MARRIED.

GILBY—TOW.—On the 12th ultimo, at the parsonage of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 219 Lombard street, by Rev. John J. Jones, Mr. WILLIAM P. GILBY and Miss MATTIE H. TOW, all of Philadelphia.

MATLACK—LADD.—December 8th, in this city, at the residence of Dr. S. B. Ladd, by the Rev. G. F. Krotel, WM. P. MATLACK, Esq., of Goshen, Chester county, to Miss LAURISSA D. LADD, daughter of J. A. Ladd, of Scranton, Pa. No cards. (Scranton and West Chester papers please copy.)

DIED.

BOND.—On Sunday 11th inst., JANE STEVENSON BOND, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 320 S. Thirteenth street, on Thursday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GILL.—On the evening of the 11th instant, Mrs. FLORIE GILL, in the 38th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, at Clarksboro', N. J.

MOLINEAUX.—From disease contracted in the service of his country, on Monday morning, 14th instant, First Lieutenant JAMES L. MOLINEAUX, of One-hundred-and-ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Coal Regiment), also, First Lieutenant Forty-fourth (Merchants' Regiment), formerly private in the Twentieth Regiment (Scott Legion), in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, O. P. Molineaux, Sixth street, below Dickerson, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STINGER.—On the evening of the 11th instant, CATHARINE STINGER.

The relatives of her family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 445 S. Seventh street. Interment at Laurel Hill.

STOKES.—On Tuesday morning, 13th instant, Mrs. SARAH A. STOKES.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Moorestown, New Jersey, on Thursday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MRS. GREY'S NEW BOOK.

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I.

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Lena Cameron,
Belle of the Family,
Violet Lennard,
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The Little Wife,
Maskerading Mother,
Baronet's Daughters,
Young Prima Donna,
Old Dower House,
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Alice Seymour,
Mary Seaham,
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The Flirt,
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12-13-3t

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS IN WANT OF STOVES.
JOHN McKNIGHT,
No. 1431 MARKET Street,
Is selling off his large stock of superior
GAS BURNING STOVES
At greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time the remaining stock will be sold at public auction. 12-8-6t*

NOTICE.—THE PERSON WHO TOOK A pair of Cloth Gloves, lined with buckskin (presumed to be in mistake), from the Parquette of the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, will please return them immediately to the office of the Academy. 1t*

WANTS.

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon the numerous freight trains on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:—
A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City, Md.
D. LARRY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.
J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.
W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburg coal, &c.
J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation,
Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864. 12-13-1m

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, with considerable leisure time, would like to devote a portion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M. F. R.," Western Sub P. O., Philadelphia. 12-7-6t*

RARE CHANCE.—COUNTRY WOOLLEN MILL also Saw, Lath and Picket Mill, with Gas Water power; well located for business. For sale low and on easy terms, or exchanged for city property. For particulars, address Box 1501, Post Office. 12-12-6t rp

FOR SALE.—THAT VALUABLE LOT of Ground, southeast corner of Eighteenth and Sansom streets, having a front on Eighteenth street 64 feet, and on Sansom street 113 feet.

Also, a lot of Ground, northeast corner of Chesnut and Twenty-second streets, having a front on Chesnut street of 139 feet by 180 on Twenty-second street. Inquire of

Counting House of Dr. D. Jayne & Son,
12-10-2w* No. 242 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET.—A FEW MORE OFFICES ON the First Floor of the Old Post Office Building, DOCK Street, below THIRD. Also, the Fifth and SIXTH stories of the same building, with Steam Power.

Enquire per Jet of the Store No. 240 CHESNUT Street. The Second and Third stories of the Commonwealth Building, Nos. 611 and 613 RANNUT street.

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BOARDING.—SECOND-STORY FRONT room, at No. 708 S. NINTH street. 12-13-3*

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STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

19-10-6tp No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE Association will meet This (Tuesday) Evening, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Headquarters, RIDGE Avenue and COATES Street. Loyal citizens are invited.
It ISAAC C. PEARSON, Secretary.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WM. McCONNELL,
12-10-wfm tj10 Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TACK Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO per cent. out of the earnings of the Company for the month of November, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. George H. Millington, 42 Exchange place.
Transfer books closed from the 17th to 20th inst.
New York, December 10 1864. 12-12-6t

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allentown Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10½ A. M., when an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-12-m6t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for Directors, its Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-13-6t-7 Secretary.

LORBERRY CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lorberry Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12-13-m6t WILLIAM H. WEBB, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Arts.—The examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order:—
Monday, 12th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall (Analytical Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Frazer (Astronomy), oral.
Tuesday, 13th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Kendall (Integral Calculus), and Sophomores, by Professor Coppee (Clark's Elements of the English Language), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer (Mechanics), oral.
Wednesday, 14th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Jackson (Horace's Epistles), and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer (Hydrology), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Provost (Intellectual Philosophy), oral.
Thursday, 15th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen (Antigone of Sophocles), and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall (Algebra), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost (Moral Philosophy), oral.
Friday, 16th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall (Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Coppee (Mahan's Field Fortifications), oral.
Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Allen (Xenophon's Hellenica), oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Jackson (Cicero de Amicitia), oral.
Tuesday, 20th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Allen (Thucydides, Sicilian Expedition), oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppee (Weber's Universal History), oral.
Wednesday, 21st.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson (Tacitus's History), oral.
Thursday, 22d.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Livy), oral.
GEORGE ALLEN,
12-13-8t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

FINANCE.

From the Tribune.

This country is now running into debt at the rate of fully five hundred millions per annum, which would be reduced considerably below four hundred millions by a tolerable approach to soundness in our currency. That is to say: we are paying eleven to twelve dollars per barrel for the flour consumed by our vast armies and naval fleets, when we might buy at half these rates if our greenbacks were worth ninety-five cents in coin per dollar. Our ships of war, transports, ordnance, small arms, ammunition, and nearly everything else required for the prosecution of so gigantic a war, cost us nearly twice as much—that is, and twice as much to our public debt—as they would if we had a tolerably sound currency.

That our currency has fallen into dilapidation is not the least, the smarting item we are more disinterested by the jesuitic apathy wherewith this is accepted and submitted to, when it should be resented by Executive, Congress, and people precisely as a house on fire. There is no need that it should continue. We might get out of this slough if we only would. It would cost something, but not half what it does to remain in it. Our law-makers and high officials should resolutely confront it, if only for their own sakes since it is demonstrable that none of them is now more than half paid.

The President's $25,000 a year amounts really to a little over $10,000, so with Cabinet Ministers, Heads of Bureaus, and Congress. They are getting but half what the law allows them, because the money they receive is worth but a minor fraction of its face. The greenback that calls itself five dollars is unconsciously a liar; it is really but a little over two dollars. And this, like all other lies, though it seem for the moment advantageous, is a general mischief and detriment. The scheming, gaining few may make by it, but the industrious many must lose.

Of course, it is urged that the vast necessities of the Government render this currency depreciation inevitable; and we admit the plea to a certain extent. We have never believed, and have not contended, that the country could have gone through such a struggle and maintained a currency based on and convertible into specie at par. That would have been too much like rushing the waters of Niagara through a pumplog. But we need never have had gold above fifty per cent. premium, and ought now to have it far below that rate. Prompt and rigorous taxation first, then high rates of interest on temporary loans or the sale of long bonds at such rates as would command money, should have kept currency inflation and depreciation within bounds, and prices generally from ten to twenty-five per cent. instead of seventy-five to one hundred and fifty, above those of peace.

Some men make money by currency depreciation; but many seem to lose for every one who realizes a gain. The College professor, the clergyman, the clerk, and all others who live on salaries or fixed incomes keenly feel that their dollars do not go nearly so far as they did, and do not feel that they get more of them. The lender who is paid off grumbles that the money paid him is worth but forty to fifty cents on the dollar, and forgets that, but for the depreciation, he might not have been paid at all. Thus every one counts his losses by the depreciation; few perceive and fewer admit their gains.

Never were so many mortgages paid off, so many long-standing debts squared up as during the last three years; never were the industrious poor so nearly out of debt as now. Small farmers, who never before knew what it was to be out of debt, have worked out during the last year or two. The country people owe less to their merchants; the merchants owe less to the cities; the cities owe less to importers and to Europe, than for many years back. Nearly every dollar thus paid off ought to have been drawn into investments in our National Debt. Much of it has been; but very much has not, and we deeply regret it.

Means should even yet be devised and perfected to quicken and augment the stream of investment in the national loans. But to this end the Government should seem strong and rich, not shivering on the brink of bankruptcy.

Is there no financial genius in Congress? Are we to be content with shuffling expedients and eleventh-hour devices? Let the Moses who can smite effectively the rock of public credit stand forth and receive the homage of a rescued people!

Our Released Union Prisoners Arrived at Annapolis.

The following is a partial list of the exchanged prisoners that arrived at Annapolis from Savannah, on the 4th instant. They are quartered in the Naval Hospital and College Green Barracks, Annapolis, Maryland.

H le Mercer, B, 76th Pa	B Tucker, D, 2d Md P N H
J Morrisy, K, 69th Pa	J G Matthews, F, 1st Md
J S Doorson, M, 15th Pa Cav	W Warnkin, G, 9th Md
J H Welt, A, 69th Pa	G Webster, E, 9th Md
Corp C Morrisey, M, 1st Pa	I Gallaway, H, 1st Del
E Wallaker, K, 83d Pa	Isaac Calhoun, E, 109th Pa
E Lynch, E, 97th Pa	John Pool, H, 97th Pa
T Blackburn, H, 20th Pa Cav	N Winegartner, F, 12th Pa
D Rake, H, 5th Pa Reserves	Thos Corney, K, 101st Pa
J Grace, L, 118th Pa	Sgt J Wilson, E, 93d Pa
J Wiley, C, 20th Pa Cav	W Moody, I, 1st Pa Res
H Rothwood, G, 109th Pa	C M Evans, M, 7th Pa Res
G F Simmon, D, 45th Pa	Sgt C Schmidt, D, 116th Pa
A W Farney, H, 11th Pa	G W Zollinger, B, 4th Pa Cav
R South, I, 7th N J	Sgt W A Bloom, D, 55th Pa
A Howe, C, 20 N J Cav	J W Dunbar, I, 72d Pa
M Klein, L, 58th Pa Cav	Corp C B Reasel, F, 105th Pa
G W Seney, K, 18th Pa Cav	H M Randall, F, 10th Pa Cav
John Rear, G, 16th Md	H S Roberts, D, 4th Pa Res
Jas S Gettigan, I, 119th Pa	C Quail, C, 140th Pa
W H Parsons, G, 11th Pa	W Westerman, F, 16th Pa
Albert Byrd, C, 58th Pa	N Horner, A, 2d Pa H Art
M Mulvey, A, 72d Pa	W T Cook, I, 11th Pa
H F Warner, B, 7th Pa	J H Cory, D, 58th Pa
R Hammond, L, 14th Pa	A Zahl, C, 46th Pa
K Nestor, A, 13th Pa	Frank Wiest, B, 72d Pa
J Freed, C, 7th N J Cav	Sgt T Alderson, K, 46th Pa
P Bollendorf, E, 2d N J	W H Fayette, C, 99th Pa
C R Williamson, D, 23d N J	J M McKenzie, C, 15th P S I
J M Thoms, H, 4th N J	J Conner, H, 23 P shore Md
E Bremen, A, 11th N J	Mus J Amos, C, 3d Md
Serg W S Stout, H, 11th N J	Mus F Sinclair, K, 7 Md
A Mitchell, I, 11th N J	J W Simmons, G, 1 Dela
W H Norwood, H, 13th N J	Jas Angus, K, 1 N J
Peter Lacey, I, 69th N J	Mich Hogden, L, 8 Pa Cav
Corp J Beebe, G, 6 N J Cav	J Meadowcraft, G, 8 Pa Cav
J Ernart, I, 1 Md Cavalry	J Cordery, B, 8 Pa Cavalry
Cor T McAllister, C, 1 Md C	Sgt I C Blakemore, D Pa C
J Yohe, E, 1 Md Cavalry	Wm Clar, E, 2 N J Cavalry
H Meadley, I, 2d	W Blakely, E, 2 N J Cav
Corp T F Sayer, F, 2d N J	Corp P F McCloskey, 6th Pa
F J Johnson, H, 109th Pa	W Foland, A, 18th Pa Cav
Corp G H Bleaker, G, 81st Pa	Sgt H Stonemetz, K, 7th Pa
Pat Montgomery, K, 18th Pa	J Bradley, A, 2d Pa H Art
Wm S Mayers, H, 31st Pa	F Richardson, A, 2d Pa H Art
Sgt Frank Groff, K, 101st Pa	Wm Orven, B, 2 Va
Corp Jno O Brain, K, 20th Pa	M Mesiano, A, 93d Pa
Sgt H T Tindale, E, 119th Pa	I G Bassett, 11th Pa
Corp M Seib, E, 13th Pa	John Hazlett, E, 6th Pa
Alex Anderson, E, 113th Pa	Lewis Mayer, K, 5th Pa
Ed Bell, K, 20th Pa Cav	Mus S J H Sagle, G, 56th Pa
Sgt Schmidt, B, 5th Pa Cav	Corp J F Clark, K, 101st Pa
Corp Haney, D, 5th Pa Cav	Hen Young, A, 1st Pa Res
Steo Schmidt, A, 5th Pa Cav	A Sinclair, F, 2d N J
M Grates, A, 8th Pa Cav	Thos Campbell, F, 4th M J
Corp G Laddington, F, 7th Pa Reserves	Chas Frese, K, 4th N J
	E B Henry, G, 10th N J

The following is a list of prisoners that died on the passage from Savannah to Annapolis, on board the hospital steamer *Baltic*:—

BURIED AT HILTON HEAD.

T McGarvey, M, 4th Pa Cav	O F Walter, K, 54th Pa
Geo W White, C, 4th Pa Cav	Jonathan Hughes, K, 55th Pa

BURIED AT SEA.

Wm Oxenfals, G, 116th Pa	P J Simsen, F, 5th Pa Cav
Wm Barner, citizen, supposed teamster	Thos Smith, B, 119th Pa
Richard Wilson, citizen, supposed teamster	Martin Van Buren, D, 36th N J

BURIED AT ANNAPOLIS.

L W Cline, 102d Pa	Ed Fricle, B, 56th Pa Cav
P Mellowan, cit. teamster	P Hilton, D, 4th Pa Cav
James Fay, A, 4th U S Cav	A Smith, D, 18th Pa Cav
Abm Reis, 101st Pa	Pat Geraney, F, 82d Pa
Wm T Davis, 13th Pa Cav	W F Miles, G, 2d Md

All the above cases of mortality resulted from chronic diarrhœa, save two.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WILSON.

HARRIET MARTINEAU ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The following letter has been received by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, from one of the truest friends of our national cause across the water, and as a fair expression of the light in which others look upon us, we publish it in full:—

AMBLESIDE, November 14, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—The volume you have the kindness to send me was sure to be interesting to me in itself, but it is of far greater value as an aid in making the progress of your anti-slavery legislation clear to persons who are sadly in need of such knowledge. It is a singularly useful book for this country; and many who would not read it if it was put in their hands, may have the benefit of its information through the channel of English journalism.

However it may be used, the due honor of having rendered such a service to the cause will be sure to rest where it should, sooner or later.

As far as I can see, the greatest blow yet sustained by the thoroughgoing Confederate sympathizers in this country is the serious proposal, among Confederate authorities, to make soldiers of the slaves; our Scotch partisans evidently don't know what to make of it. We of the northern side are trying to teach them, but probably the negroes themselves will be the first to make all clear to their heaven-born guardians, and guardian's friends.

I do hope *that* soldiering will be attempted; if not, the mere proposal is a great gain.

Believe me, dear sir, with much respect, your obliged HARRIET MARTINEAU.

To Hon. HENRY WILSON,
United States Senate.

Montana Items.

The information from Montana Territory is that the election there had gone against the Administration.

The dozen flat boats, that were built on the Yellowstone, and started down from where the Bozeman road intersects it, found the river full of snags and rapids, and two of the boats were lost.

A big silver lode has been struck at Washington gulch.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH CLASSICAL MATINEE, to be given by the Quintette Club, on Wednesday afternoon, has a most attractive programme, viz., a piano duett by Cross and Jarvis, the most accomplished among our native pianists; a violin solo by Gariner; a piano solo by Jarvis; and a quintette of Spohr's. Mr. Jarvis has astonished everybody by his superior execution on the piano at these excellent and pleasant concerts. He has all the attributes of a great performer, and grows rapidly in popularity as he becomes better known and appreciated. His modesty has held him back too long, and it is high time for him to occupy the position rightfully and honestly his, which is, to occupy the prominent position in his profession.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Jessie Brown* still continues deservedly attractive at this theatre. The great charm of this piece is its truth. We are sick of the grand sensational fictions worshipped in this present age of "shoddy." After all, the simplest truth is greater and far more touching than the grandest fiction. The piece is admirably put upon the stage, and thrills you almost painfully from beginning to end.

As the afterpiece on Saturday we had *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, which, though it made the evening's entertainment somewhat too long, surprised us most agreeably. Mr. Lewis Baker's "Don Cæsar" was full of spirit and humor. Miss Vaughn, as "Maritana" was better than usual. We would, however, suggest that this lady should dress with more taste and *neatness*.

We must, however, give Miss Vaughn credit for always being perfect in her parts, which we cannot say for many of the other members of this theatre. This deficiency was painfully visible on Saturday night, when Mr. Baker hesitated several times, which marred an otherwise admirable performance.

Everything on the stage should be as prompt and as regular as *clock-work*, we were going to say—but that reminds us of the clock in the prison scene, which was not very regular; for the hands reminded us of an inexperienced couple dancing a cotillion, who, not knowing the rest of the figures, keep perpetually doing "forward and back," until they lose their place, rush desperately back, and then lose the time into the bargain, and at last stand still. Mr. Biggins' "Don José" was better, we think, than his "Nana Sahib." Miss Reed looked and played the "Page" very well. Mr. Murdoch was really admirable as the "King." He requires a little more control of the expression of his face; but he has talent, and is superior to many older actors, in that he reads *sensibly* and *understandingly*.

He has a good voice, and speaks occasionally with a force that astonishes us for one so juvenile in appearance. We are glad to have seen him to this, for we did not like him at all as "Geordie," in *Jessie Brown*. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were, as usual, good. In fact, the *tout ensemble* was admirable.

Jessie Brown continues this week. On Monday we shall have the *Octoroon*, with Miss Germon (who, by-the-by, has *wonderfully* improved) as "Zoe."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Forrest still continues the "even tenor of his way" with merited success. Since his engagement he has played "Othello," "Coriolanus," "Hamlet," "Lear," etc. What can we say of this genuinely great actor that has not been said in his praise? He is truly Shakespeare's interpreter. We are glad to say that he remains some time longer at the Academy.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.—This charming and popular young artist is still appearing to crowded and brilliant audiences at the Walnut Street Theatre. No artist who has appeared in this city at any time has won the distinction and popularity of Miss Western; and she truly deserves it. To-night Miss Western will assume the double character of "Madame St. Aubert" and "Mignal," the Indian Huntress of the Mississippi, in Buckstone's delightful drama of Ireland and America a hundred years ago, entitled *Green Bushes*. This is said to be one of Miss Western's most effective characters, while the name of Buckstone at the head of the play is sufficient guarantee for the success of the drama.

To-morrow Miss Lucille will appear, by request, for the last time, as "Camille."

On Friday Miss Western will appear for the last time in *East Lynne*, on the occasion of her benefit.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke still draws dangerously packed houses at the Arch. We think him better than ever. In his line he is unquestionably the greatest actor on the stage. He holds the same position in the comic line that Forrest does in the tragic. He has a style peculiarly *his own*, that is *inimitable*. Last night he played a new piece, *The Knights of the Round Table*, of which we will give a notice to-morrow. We believe he will continue this piece during the week.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Navy Yard Question in Congress.

MR. O'NEILL'S SPEECH.

LATEST FROM CITY POINT.

List of Released Pennsylvanians at Annapolis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

From City Point.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The steamer *Culiper*, from City Point, reports all quiet in front of Petersburg. During Sunday night and up to ten o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the *Culiper* left, not a single gun was to be heard there.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived here this morning from City Point, with three hundred and thirty sick and wounded soldiers. Two most of these are cases of typhoid fever, and two died on the passage. The hospitals at City Point are being rapidly cleared of patients, who are being sent to Washington, Alexandria, and other cities in the North.

The number of patients received during the week has been about one thousand, mostly sick, but they are not serious cases, and numbers will be able to return to the field within a few days.

General Banks Detained.

General Banks was to have started yesterday for the North, *en route* to New Orleans; but after an interview with the President his departure was postponed indefinitely. It is probable, however, that he will leave on Thursday next.

The Indian War.

Late advices from Kansas report the destruction of two large and valuable trains of Government supplies for the Indians, and fears are entertained for the safety of another train.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—

SENATE.

Mr. Clark (N. H.), President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) introduced the petition of Lake Brothers, bankers of Boston and New York, in which they set forth that they were the owners of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $10,000, and that they were lost; that evidence was furnished the Treasury Department of the loss, but that they had not received full compensation for the loss. They pray Congress to provide a remedy in their special case, and also, by further legislation, to protect the interests of persons in such situations.

As the question involved in the petition concerned the finances of the country, and the credit of the country, he (Mr. Sumner) asked its reference to the Committee on the Finances. Referred.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) introduced a petition from the Collector of the Port of Detroit, praying relief from the operations of the joint resolution of last session, increasing the rate of duties on imported articles fifty per cent. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Navy Yard for iron clads at New London.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) renewed his remarks from yesterday in favor of League Island for a Navy Yard for iron-clads, etc. The Secretary of the Navy had risen above local prejudices in favoring that point, looking only to the interest of the country and the promotion of the efficiency of the naval service.

Mr. O'Neill proceeded to show the superior advantages of League Island, and remarked that everything required for such a Navy Yard was within easy distance of procurement. Neither Philadelphia nor Pennsylvania came here to ask for this location as a boon or favor.

He urged the selection, for, among other reasons, that there is fresh and deep water, an adjacent population which can furnish all the required mechanical skill and all material in abundance.

League Island was the proper place, and no argument had been advanced to show there was any other place possessing equal advantages.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE OF THE NAVY YARD CASES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States ex. rel. Charles Peak vs. Colonel H. H. Frink, Provost Marshal.—In the case of Charles Peak, one of the parties recently arrested as being connected with the Navy Yard frauds, about which so much has been said, a *habeas corpus* was yesterday issued by Judge Cadwalader, returnable this morning.

At noon the Provost Marshal appeared in Court, and through Judge Knox, counsel for the military authorities, presented a return, that the relator had been arrested by order of the Navy Department, and that he was held in custody by the military authorities by order of the Department.

The body of the relator was not produced in Court. The Judge suggested that perhaps it would be better for the defendant to amend his return to the effect that he brings the body or is ready to bring the body of the relator into Court. After a desultory discussion between Court and counsel, as to the questions likely to arise in the case, at the instance of Judge Cadwalader the matter was fixed for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. F. C. Brewster, Esq., appeared for the relator.

THE SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—Judge Read.—William Spoerhase vs. Edward Thiele. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution for larceny, in the removal, without authority, of certain machinery from a building on Germantown road. He, with others, it seems, were tried in the Criminal Court upon the charge thus preferred, and they were acquitted. This suit for damages was then begun. On trial. G. Remak for plaintiff; Gotforth and Geo. M. Wharton for defendant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison.—Stephen Tierney was acquitted this morning of a charge of robbing Michael Malloy of $108.

The cases of several small boys, their ages ranging from seven or eight to twelve or thirteen, charged with the systematic plundering of the freight cars of the Baltimore Railroad depot, was up for hearing. The parents of but two of the boys appeared, and they were permitted to take their children upon entering bail for their future good conduct. Three others, whose parents did not present themselves, were retained in custody until some inquiry could be made into their cases.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 13.—Flour firm. Wheat advancing: red, $2 70@2 72; White $2 75@$3. Corn dull; yellow, 92c; cents lower. Whisky steady at $2. Groceries quiet.

THE

OAK BALL OIL COMPANY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

100,000 Shares. $5 Par Each.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.

PRESIDENT,
HECTOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER,
HENRY R. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS.

HECTOR TYNDALE, J. C. FISHER,
HENRY CARSON, WILLIAM ANSPACH,
WILLIAM M. GREINER, J. C. FRYER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

The property of the above Company consists of over 400 (four hundred and sixty) acres of Land in the simple, situated on the Sugar Camp Branch of Stuart's run, Venango county, Pennsylvania, lying between Oil creek on the line between the Hyde and Egbert, Story, and McElhiney Farms and the Allegheny river, in the heart of the oil regions, nearly two miles on each side of the run, of bearable territory, with room for the sinking of hundreds of wells, and is considered by experienced persons in the oil business invaluable as oil-producing territory. There are oil wells in every direction near this property, producing large yields.

The utmost energy is being, and will be, directed to the development of this property to make it productive and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Company own a lease of one and a quarter acres on the Culbertson tract, on the Allegheny river, nearly adjoining continuous pumping wells of forty barrels per day. A well has just been put in operation: is 420 feet deep, from which they are now receiving ten (10) barrels of oil per day, and increasing. It is within a few hundred yards of the celebrated Hussey and McBride and Heydrick well's, and others which have and are producing largely. There is room on this tract for three or four more wells, and on which wells will be sunk without delay. On the main property engine, tools, &c., are being placed, and contracts being made for the sinking of several other wells.

A large portion of the stock having already been subscribed, the books will remain open for a short period for the remaining shares, at the subscription price, $2·50 per share, full paid.

For further information, apply to

J. C. FRYER,

No. 113 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864. 12-13-3

PENNSYLVANIA IMPERIAL

OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 139 S. Fifth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

200,000 SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, JOHN M. POMEROY,
D. S. JACKMAN, ELISHA W. DAVIS,
J. C. BOMBERGER, PETER H. SMALL.

SECRETARY.
JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER.
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has 120 acres of land, in fee, on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, and adjoining Laytonia, with 110 rods front on the river, and 53 rods front on Lay's Run. Hon. C. P. Ramsdell, Editor of the Oil City "Monitor," and agent for this land, assures the Company that it will sell in lots for $100,000, reserving the Oil right, which is worth $100,000 additional. Immediate revenue will be derived for the Company from the sale of these lots; and the Company have two good engines with complete fixtures, to operate immediately for Oil. The territory in this immediate locality has never failed to produce profitably.

Also, 100 acres, in fee simple, in the celebrated Cherry Run District, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, whose stock is now worth $40 per share. The Company now have offers, which will be accepted, for sinking wells on lease, without any cost to the corporation, and one-half the proceeds to go to the Company. The Curtin and St. Nicholas Companies are in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a large premium. In addition, the Company has 40 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run, which empties into Oil Creek, and is the best-producing section of the Oil territory; and 146 acres, in fee simple, on Walnut Bend, five miles above the mouth of Oil Creek, and not over two miles from the celebrated Reed well, now producing over two hundred barrels per day.

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Allegheny river, producing ten barrels per day of heavy Oil, worth now twenty-one dollars per barrel. The Company now receives three-fourths of the proceeds of the last named well, and one-half of the other two. Each of these tracts will be developed by the Company by sinking additional wells, and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it.

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions must be made promptly, as more than one-half of the stock is already engaged.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company. 12-13-6t

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY

A FIRST-CLASS OIL PROPERTY,

CONTAINING OVER

600 ACRES BORING TERRITORY,

Or good parties desiring to assist in raising a bona fide paying Oil Company, can confer with a responsible party who owns the property and desires to sell, by addressing

WM. R. S. CHESTER,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, FOR THREE DAYS. 12-13-3t

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 435 CHESNUT ST., PHILADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

200,000 SHARES....PAR VALUE, $5·00.

The Walnut Road region has the character of being first-class Oil territory, and is justly termed "The Oil Basin." A remarkable fact connected with the locality is, that no well has ever been bored that did not yield Oil. Upper Walnut Island is in the very heart of the Oil Basin. It is about two miles from Oil Creek, and a less distance from Cherry Run. From its natural position, it affords working facilities which but few farms over a mile from the river possess. It contains about twenty acres, and is a half mile in length, thus giving about a mile of river front. At the lower end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the celebrated "Lamb" wells; on the east side of the river, the no less noted "Star" wells; on the upper end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the "Warren Bros." wells; and a short distance above, the "Hyman" well; on the east side of the river, directly opposite, is the "Bonner" property, admitted by practical men to be one of the best locations on the river. There can be no question, therefore, in regard to its being first-class Oil territory. Another great advantage it has, is its natural position, which separates it from all other properties. Many good wells have ceased to yield Oil, by being tapped by parties boring in the adjoining lot; such could not happen on the island. Another advantage is easy access to the island. Shipments of Oil can be made without trouble, and the price paid on the river for Oil is about one dollar per barrel more than is paid on the creek.

Developments Made and in Progress.

This Company was organized with the intention of obtaining the largest possible return for the stockholders. To accomplish this object, the Company are sinking three wells on their own account. One of them is yielding at the rate of fifty barrels per day; another is down 350 feet; the third one has been sunk to the first rock, with a very good show of Oil.

In addition to the above, there are seven wells being sunk by responsible parties, who pay all expenses, and give to the Company one-half of all the Oil produced. One of these parties is now making arrangements for boring five more wells, and expects to have them all completed during the next four months. This development will give fifteen wells, of which the Company will have all the Oil from three, and the half of the Oil from twelve. Over fifty wells can be bored without interfering with each other. The entire island will be developed as soon as practicable.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.
WM. GETTY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, MORRIS R. STROUD,
JOHN GARRETT, WM. GETTY,
J. WARNER ERWIN. 12-13-tp

BULLION CREEK

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $600,000.

200,000 SHARES.....$2·50 PAR VALUE.

Working Capital, $25,000.

OFFICE, No. 114 S. SIXTH STREET.

PRESIDENT,
WALTER J. BUDD.

TREASURER,
DELL NOBLIT, Jr.

SECRETARY,
JOHN ROBERTS.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES GRAHAM, WALTER J. BUDD,
JAMES W. CARSON, JOHN NOBLIT,
G. D. WOLFF, EDWARD GLENN,
WARNER M. BAISON, D. W. DENISON,
DELL NOBLIT, Jr., H. B. BENNERS.

The property of this Company is all in Venango County, and in fee simple. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 114 S. SIXTH Street, second story, front room, or at the Treasurer's, No. 222 S. SECOND Street, at which place subscriptions for stock can be made. A limited number of shares only to be sold. 12 13mthstuthtp

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

11-30-thstu-tf Three doors below Continental Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF REAL VALUE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. Second Street.

Will now offer their entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,

At a heavy reduction from former prices, namely:—

POPLINS, reduced from $3·00 to $2·00.
POPLINS, reduced from $2·50 to $1·75.
POPLINS, reduced from $2·00 to $1·25.
POPLINS, reduced from $1·50 to $1·00.
IRISH POPLINS, reduced from $3·50 to $2·50.
FIGURED MERINOES, reduced from $2·00 to $1·25.
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, reduced from $1·25 to 75 cents.
FRENCH MERINOES, reduced from $2·25 to $1·50.
FRENCH MERINOES, reduced from $2·50 to $1·75.
FRENCH MERINOES, reduced from $3·00 to $2·00.

A heavy reduction in the prices of all of our Winter Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Cloths, Skirts, &c.

N. B.—A few pieces of very rich single and double width Printed Flannels and Cashmeres, for Wrappers.

Also, a few very rich Robes de Chambre closing out at reduced prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

12-13-10t2t No. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CLOSING OUT,

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,

Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Comprising a full line of every variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

Suitable for

USEFUL PRESENTS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

12-13-10trp Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Comprising balances of large Importers' Stocks, and consisting about one thousand single lots of the

Latest Paris Novelties,

And consisting of Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Rich China Vases, Silver Plated Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums, Portefeuilles, Table and Mantle Ornaments, Decorations, &c., &c., to be sold at Sales Room,

No. 210 MARKET STREET,

On Monday Morning, December 19, 1864,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

Goods open for examination, with Catalogues, on Saturday, 17th inst.

L. B. HOPPIN & CO.,

12-13-10d2t AUCTIONEERS.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 233 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

BY E. SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONEER AND Commission Merchant, No. 621 CHESNUT Street and No. 615 SANSOM Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE FRENCH BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES, AGATE AND ALABASTER VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, PARIAN FIGURES, ETC., OF THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. VITE BROS.

On Thursday morning,

15th inst., at 11 o'clock. The collection will be arranged for examination on the day previous, and will comprise marble statuary, Barratta's celebrated piece representing Day and Dawn; fine groups of Rinaldo and Adrainne, by Francoeli; Mary Magdalene, by Romani, etc.

Also, fine bronze busts of Italian Musicians, Claude Lorraine and Dant, Pattie and Scipion, Fenice Grecque, Raphael, Columbus and Cortez; Group Chasseurs, Sphinx Trompette e Cheval, etc.

Also, rich Bohemian glass Vases, card receivers, Parian and bisque figures; finely carved Hardilla and a Marble vases of Grecian, Gothic and Roman style.

Also, an invoice of Silver Plated Ware, comprising Tea sets, trays, pitchers, dishes, bells, forks, spoons, etc.

The whole embracing the best assortment ever offered in this market.

LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

We will sell at our Sales-rooms, No. 827 Chesnut street,

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,

December 15th, 16th, and 17th.

Commencing at 7½ o'clock, the entire Collection of Fine Oil Paintings from the NEW YORK AMERICAN ART GALLERY, making in all over three hundred. This superb collection contains beautiful landscape, mountain, and river views; figure and Scriptural pieces; Pastils by the finest artists of the day; crystal medallions of surpassing beauty and originality of design; group of flowers by OTTO SOMMERS; follow'd, by F. Vend; fine landscapes, by C. A. Sommers, Paul Ritter, Henry Marsh, H. Clifford, Thomas Villers, Hardenbrook, Northcote, Rose, Pharcroix, Byanchi; together with a fine collection of pastils, making the finest collection of paintings ever offered at auction in this city. Connoisseurs and lovers of art call and examine. 12-12-3t

PROPOSALS.

WAGON COVERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 5, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for

WAGON COVERS—Army Size and Pattern.

Bids will be considered for Army Wagon Covers of Cotton or Linen Duck. Each cover to be 11 feet 6 inches long, by 8 feet 4 inches wide. The duck must be free from lute, and equal in quality to that measuring 29½ inches wide, and weighing 8 ounces to the linear yard. The number bid for and the time of delivery must be stated, and sample cover furnished; and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfilment of his contract, should one be awarded him.

Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made Friday, December 16, 1864.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.

Each bid must be marked on the envelope "Proposals for Wagon Covers," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PIKE, Jr.,
Captain and A. Q. M.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

ART OF BEAUTIFICATION IN PARIS.

The return of the gay world to the capital is often a source of curious surprises. Red or grey is often found to have changed to auburn or black; and stranger still, heads that have been previously covered with black or dark brown hair, are seen, on their return to town, to be covered with luxuriant crops of flaxen curls. Others, whose heads had been actually grey, came back with hair as white as snow, every bit of color having been, by some ingenious chemical process, completely gotten rid of. Blondes and brunettes, too, are found to have changed their complexions, and fat people to have grown thin, and thin people fat. Both sexes seem equally skilful in bringing about these metamorphoses, which have usually been the result of a summer passed at some remote chateau, out of sight of "the dear five hundred" by whom these curious changes are to be daily admired and quizzed, as the case may be.

The art of making up the human exterior has certainly been carried further in the Paris of to-day than ever elsewhere. We have special practitioners for the hair, the skin, the shape, the teeth, and so on. But these "artists" have hitherto worked apart, each in his own sphere; and no one had bethought him of setting himself up as a general beautifier of the human subject. This want, however, is now to be supplied. A prospectus has just been issued by some one who has not yet divulged his name, but who is evidently a genius of a very high order in his way. He states that he is the author of the new art, which he calls the Catapiastic, and defines as "The whole art of beautification of the face, form, and costume." He says that "catapiastic processes" have hitherto failed to produce their full effect, because not combined under the direction of a single competent professor; and adds that in order to obtain the full and brilliant success which those processes are capable of insuring, it is necessary to combine the sure and efficacious products of the dermic chemistry of the line of Aspasia and Alcibiades, of ancient Rome, and the Middle Ages, with the modern inventions of the hair-dresser, the corset-maker, the worker in gutta-percha, the dentist, oculist, orthopædist, pedicure, tailor, dressmaker, and the jeweller. The Cataplastic artist unites all these specialties in his own person; and proposes to issue a weekly newspaper, in which all these elements of the great work "Beautification" are to be treated of, and in which accounts of results obtained are to be duly communicated to the reader.

"The work I propose to undertake is a general one," says the Cataplastic oracle. "I mend up the fleshy parts, smooth down asperities, fill up hollows, melt the tints into one another, heighten or tone down the complexion, soften the skin, and render it soft and lustrous, modify the color and style of the hair to suit the general character of the physiognomy; I attack the imperfections of the eyes, teeth, limbs, and feet; I make the crooked straight, and cause dignity and uprightness to succeed to a stoop. Having rectified the deviations of the body, given animation to the glance, charm to the smile, and grace to the outline, I proceed to the toilette of the rejuvenated being. * * * * *

"Come to my rooms, ladies and gentlemen, adds the Oracle, and I will change you so completely that your friends will not recognize you, so youthful, fresh, agile, and enchanting shall I have rendered you. You will leave my hands in a state of perfection; and will only need, in order to ensure your triumph, to avoid exposing yourself to the sun or rain."

A story is told of a certain elderly dandy who continues to pass himself off for younger than he is, by the aid of these complicated appliances, and who has recently engaged, as *valet de chambre*, a young fellow freshly imported from his native village. The valet, who has been impressed by the graces of his new master's person, and who had no suspicion of their artificial nature, was greatly amazed on assisting him to undress, on the night of his entrance on his new place, at the work of demolition in which he was called upon to assist. The coat and vest carried off with them the rounded outlines that had showed to such advantage the moment before, and at the unbuckling of the corset, the jaunty uprightness of the dandy underwent an equally sudden eclipse. The withered and shrunken being duly wrapped in a dressing-gown, the old beau seated himself at his dressing-table, and proceeded to take himself to pieces. The removal of the lustrous brown wig revealed a perfectly bare scalp; the white teeth followed the wig, and were carefully placed in a glass of water for the night. The pair of gutta-percha "plumpers," so skilfully placed between the gums and the cheeks, were carefully taken out, betraying the hollows they had so effectually distended, and an artificial eye was next removed from the empty socket. The amazement of the unsophisticated servant had been at last deepening into horror, as he witnessed these successive transformations; and when the ex-dandy, stooping towards his lower extremities, proceeded to unfasten a pair of false calves, the valet, imagining that his master was going to take himself completely to pieces, exclaimed in a tone of mingled anxiety and terror:—"Oh, monsieur le marquis; pray do leave enough of you for me to put into the bed."

"My dear young lady," said a certain painted old baroness, living in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, to a young Irish girl, an acquaintance of your correspondent, a few evenings ago, "how very imprudent you are to wear a black silk dress."

"Why so, madame la baronne," innocently inquired the young lady. "Because," replied the old baroness, "if any little bits of paint or powder fall off, they show so plainly upon black silk."

"But I never wear paint or powder," replied the Irish girl; "so there's no reason why I should not wear black silk."

"But, my dear, you will grow older every day," replied the baroness, "and so you should think of the future, and not acquire the habit of wearing things that will be inconvenient by-and-by."

"But I am quite sure, if I should live to be a hundred years old, I shall never use either paint or powder, or anything else but cold water, which I hold to be the best cosmetic. Why, Madam," said the daughter of Erin, "I wash myself in cold water from top to toe, every day!"

"Oh, dreadful! horrible!" cried the old lady, "water is absolute ruin to the complexion. I have not washed my face, or taken a bath for over twenty-seven years! Water's such a bad thing for the skin, that I have renounced the use of it altogether. I rub my face occasionally with a soft linen dipped in rosewater, and put on fresh powder. You see the result," she added, with a simper expressive of her perfect satisfaction with her own appearance.

She never shows herself in broad daylight, without two or three veils, and skilfully painted as she is, and "made up" according to the "best methods" of the day, and showing herself only in a darkened room, or by lamp-light, she succeeds, with the aid of girlish dress, and an affectation of youthful manners, in looking, at sixty, like an ugly specimen of badly preserved forty-five.

"The air is also a very bad thing for the skin," continued the baroness, "and I make it a point never to expose myself to it."

"But does the Baron like to see his wife shut herself up in such a way, and give so much time and care to her toilet?" enquired the mischievous Irish girl, with an air of simplicity, but really enjoying the old lady's revelations.

"Oh, my dear, the gentlemen are more careful of their exterior than we are," cried the baroness. "My husband has not had a drop of water near him for thirty years; he is painted every day of his life, and his toilettes (he makes two or three daily), are never finished in less than three hours! We agree perfectly in the care of our persons," she continued, "however much we may differ on other matters." The baron and baroness being well known for their domestic "difficulties," the importance which they attribute to their toilette is probably the only point on which they have ever been able to agree.—*Paris Correspondence.*

WORTH, THE WOMAN'S TAILOR, IN PARIS.

There is a man in Paris, by name of Worth, who is called the "Woman's Tailor," because he has gone into the dress-making business for ladies, and keeps the most fashionable establishment in that great city. The following, from the Paris correspondence of the Boston *Gazette*, will give some idea of the man and his business. He is all the rage with the upper crust, and is making a fortune. Says this Paris correspondent:—

"Worth, the woman's tailor, has returned to town, and commenced his season. Do not wonder if I mention him next after divorces; he has caused more divorces than any other man in Paris, for if your wife's ball dress is not made and put on by him, she is disgraced, and if he does not make them you are ruined. Is it his fault that his rates of charging are so high? Make the days 48 hours long and relieve him of the vulgar wants of sleeping and eating, he will abate 50 per cent. of his prices. Seduce his customers into paying cash, and he will make a further reduction. The Empress has owed $40,000. The Princess Clothilde, $10,000. The Princess de Metternich, $20,000.

A debt of $1000 makes no more figure on his books than the one year's subscription of a delinquent patron of your paper does in the *Gazette* office. I should not like to say what rent he pays—you would be sure to make an ironical gesture not very complimentary to my regard for truth. The state saloons of the Tuileries are not more splendid. Gilding is lavished on them, the door curtains are Beauvais tapestry, the window curtains and furniture are of the finest Lyons brocade, and the furniture is Boule, each console between the windows being worth $800.

He has, in one of his many rooms, a buffet constantly spread, where the best sandwiches, the choicest sherry and Madeira, and the most delicate cakes, are served in profusion to his customers. He is constantly surrounded by twelve beautiful young ladies, selected for the perfection of their shape as well as face. They are attired in the height of the mode, in silk dresses, which cost four dollars a yard, costly Etruscan earrings, bracelets, and rings. They are part of the furniture of the place; they are here what osier mannikins are in inferior shops; the dresses are hung on them that Worth's patrons may see the effect produced. No dress ever quits his establishment priced less than two hundred dollars—in gold, mind ye! we don't take your greenbacks here! Whenever a ball is given at the Tuileries, or at any of the embassies, you may count two hundred carriages at his door from as early as six o'clock in the evening. Each lady receives a number, and is called in turn. They come with their hair dressed, their petticoats and corsets on, wrapped in a second-rate dress, until he is ready to receive them.

You may wonder that ladies should consent to expose their persons to the fingers and eyes of a man. He is not a man in their eyes—he is nothing but a tailor—a tradesman—and what high-born person ever stooped to inquire to what sex such a plebeian belonged? One had as soon think of inquiring into the sex of the dog with whom his wife went into the woods for a walk, or of the cat who sleeps in my lady's chamber. Worth, a few years since, was a mere shopman in Gangerlin's shop in the Rue de Richelieu. He saw there the extent of feminine folly, and determined to profit by experience. He has now a beautiful country-seat which cost him $80,000 and on which he has spent $60,000. He keeps a carriage and pair equal to anything in the imperial stables. He has a first-rate cook, has a cellar which is daily improving, and is making money as fast as possible.

—"The Twa Corbies," in Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," was obtained from a lady who wrote it down from tradition. Hogg thought that the singular degree of interest and feeling impressed on the mind by this poem was rather increased than diminished by the unfinished state in which the story is left. It appears, he says, as if the bard had found his powers of description inadequate to a detail of the circumstances attending the fatal catastrophe without suffering the interest already roused to subside, and had artfully consigned it over to the fancy of every reader to paint it what way he chose; or else that he lamented the untimely fate of a knight whose base treatment he durst not otherwise make known than in that short parabolical dialogue:—

As I was walking all alane,
I heard twa corbies making a mane;
The tane unto the t'other say:
"Where sall we gang and dine to-day?"

"In behint yon auld fail' dyke
I wot there lies a new slain knight;
And nae body kens that he lies there
But his hawk, his hound, and lady fair.

"His hound is to the hunting gane;
His hawk, to fetch the wild fowl hame;
His lady's ta'en another mate,
So we may mak our dinner sweet.

"Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane,†
And I'll pick out his bonny blue een;
Wi' ae lock of his gowden hair
We'll theek‡ our nest when it grows bare.

"Mony a one for him makes mane,
But nane sall ken where he is gane;
O'er his white banes when they are bare,
The wind sall blaw forevermair."

*Fail—Turf. †Hause—Neck. ‡Theek—Thatch.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12 2-4w

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLIGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,

11-10-1m No. 421 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S, AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$36 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11-16-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus adding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin, | J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock, | Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts, | Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine, | Philip B. Mingle,
George Nugent, | John Aikman,
William J. Howard, | Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17t3 JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL.....$400,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN, AGENT,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting Insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $500 with $5 per week compensation can be had for $5 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.
F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Lemuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
B. B. Comegys, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John D. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James Weat, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
11-12-stuth1J1 No. 404 WALNUT Street.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
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REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
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ACCOUNT OF SALES.
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MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-18-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No. 222 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12-9

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
12-10-stuth-tl-13 Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12-9-1311 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-2-18t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the "Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott, | James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass, | T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman, | John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King, | John Brady, do
John M. Riley, | W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver, | William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $5·00 EACH.

Working Capital, $30,000.

Books of Subscription for FIFTEEN THOUSAND Shares of Stock, at TWO DOLLARS per Share, opened at the Office of the Company,

No. 427 WALNUT STREET,

Or Subscriptions may be left with any member of the Board of Directors,

PRESIDENT,
JAMES M. CONARD.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN H. CARR.

DIRECTORS,

JAMES M. CONRAD, No. 627 Market street.
JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 627 Market street.
JOS. B. SHEPPARD, No. 1008 Chesnut street.
COATES WALTON, No. 623 Market street.
WM. HART CARR, No. 1334 S. Broad street.

The Oil lands of the Company consist of the following described tracts, embracing, in all, one hundred and fifty-two (152) acres.

TRACT NO 1

contains fifty-six (56) acres, situated at the junction of Burns' Run and the Ohio river, with a frontage on both the river and run.

TRACT NO. 2

contains forty (40) acres, adjoining No. 1.

Nos. 1 and 2 are leased for fifteen years, three-fourths of the oil accruing to the Company. They embrace the entire valley of the run for nearly one mile.

TRACT NO. 3

contains fifty-six acres, owned by the Company in fee simple, located on Fifteen creek, which empties into the Little Muskingum river. The Messrs. Tack Brothers, who have been so successful on the Horse Neck property in Virginia, are now sinking a well on the adjoining tract, within six hundred feet of our line. 12-10-1m

VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-tf* Secretary and Treasurer.

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-30-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

HARDWICK OIL COMPANY

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL MEET AT
No. 319 WALNUT STREET,
ON
TUESDAY, 13th INST., AT 4 P. M.

To hear the report of the Committee, and to take into consideration the sale of a portion of their Lands.

MARMADUKE MOORE,
TREASURER.
MONDAY, 12th December. 12-12-2t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 310 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Alleghany river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No 6. Six acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany river; immediate surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12-12-1m

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

$50,000 Cash Reserved as Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES,
$2·50 PER SHARE.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

This Company owns OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES of territory, in the choicest localities east and west of the Allegheny river, adjoining Venango county, and has already a valuable producing interest in its saw-mill and timber.

Subscription Books are now opened, and Subscriptions received at the offices of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings,
S. THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,
And at the office of
PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 305 WALNUT STREET.
WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer.
12-9-4t-tuthfto E. J. HARRISON, M. D., Secretary.

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares. $10 Par.

PRESIDENT,
WATSON MALONE.
MANAGERS.
WATSON MALONE, | HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER, | THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, JR., | JAMES G. FARRIRA,
ALEXANDER F. BEAM.
TREASURER.
THOMAS J. LANCASTER.
SECRETARY,
HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON,
11-22-tuths1m GENERAL AGENT.

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1935 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 606 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
B. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

THE DRAKE PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL. . . . . $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.
$50,000 Cash Working Capital.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.
VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 426 Market St.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL WORK,
Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street.
DIRECTORS,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
E. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE F. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SOUTHWESTERN OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

PAR OF EACH SHARE, $10.

OFFICE,
No. 521 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

E. TRACY, | JOHN A. WRIGHT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, | JAMES FULLER, M. D.,
ADAM WARTHMAN, | (Fayette County.)

PRESIDENT,
E. TRACY.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL S. MOON.
TREASURER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

LANDS IN GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRTY-TWO MILES OF OIL FRONT.

A limited number of Shares will be sold at the Subscription price of 12-10 6t

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Free or Royalty Interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are daily beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$128,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $760,000

such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of much value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to
C. B. DUNCAN,
12-7 No. 406 WALNUT Street.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

THE FAIR SEX IN CHINA.

An American Lady Among the Chinese.

Among the passengers on board the ship *Jacob Bell*, when she was captured and burned by the Rebel pirate *Florida*, was Mrs. H. Dwight, who was the wife of an American gentleman holding an official station under the Chinese Government—a peculiar position, which is thus defined —

"By the treaties which have opened the trade of the empire to foreigners, the Chinese Government engages to employ, at each of the five ports mentioned in the treaties, an American, English, or French commissioner of customs, with the necessary subordinate officers, and with a superintendent at their head, who resides at Peking, near the court. These commissioners act only between the Government and foreigners; they are appointed and paid by the Imperial court, which possesses descriptions of their personal appearance so minute and exact that they are easily recognized, and they make to that court monthly returns of their official acts, solemnly attested. Vastly more revenue is gathered into the Chinese treasury since foreigners were thus employed than before. The native officers were easily bribed, and the Government received but meagre returns from ports which now yield a large income. So well has the change worked, that nothing would induce the Chinese Government to return to the old system."

Mrs. Williams is the wife of the Commissioner at Swatow, one of the five ports through which the commerce of foreign lands is admitted into the kingdom. Her position afforded the lady peculiar opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of China and the Chinese; and this knowledge she has turned to good advantage in a volume, published by Hurd & Houghton, to which Mr. William Cullen Bryant has prefixed an explanatory preface. The work is called, "A Year in China: and a Narrative of Capture and Imprisonment, when homeward bound, on board the Rebel Pirate *Florida*, by Mrs. H. Dwight Williams, author of "Voices from the Silent Land."

The author, in her interesting and unpretending narrative, gives the reader an account of her journey from New York to the Cape de Verde Islands, to St. Paul Loando, Cape Town, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Whampoa, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and elsewhere. As a woman, she naturally took more interest in the condition, the manners and habits of the Chinese women, than most travelers in that country; or, at least, than most writers thereon, who have hitherto been chiefly of the opposite sex; and we think that the most abiding interest of her book lies in these feminine details. In chapter ten she thus speaks of

CHINESE WOMEN.

All classes of women in China pay much attention to the cultivation and arrangement of the hair, and often display much taste in their picturesque styles of wearing and ornamenting it. In some of the northern provinces the women of every class are at all times seen with beautiful flowers in their hair; but at Canton, and at the south generally, we observed that this tasteful fashion was confined to the ladies. Among the flowers used to ornament the hair of the few Chinese ladies we met at Canton the rose was conspicuous, and we learned that it is as great a favorite among the Chinese as it was with us. There are twenty native species of the rose in China, besides a good many varieties, and it is very extensively cultivated.

The women very seriously injure their skin by the free use of cosmetics. A Chinese lady, when making her toilet for any grand occasion, blackens her eyebrows so as to form an arch; and after making a free use of white paint upon her face, finishes by deeply rouging her cheeks and lips. To avoid tottering, women of small feet step quickly, and swing their arms in order to keep their equilibrium. At the same time they have a mincing gait, peculiarly their own, which is doubtless considered very elegant, as I frequently observed that the large-footed but smartly dressed women of the common classes endeavored to imitate it.

A descendant and the representative of the noted hong merchant, Mingqua, of Canton, was, with one exception, the only Chinese gentleman we met who could speak English with fluency and some degree of correctness. He is a man of very *suave* and courtly address, which, combined with elaborate manners, make up a gentleman well suited to his Oriental style, and in fine keeping with his character and conversation.

For several years before the Allies obliged the Chinese to open the gates of the old city of Canton to foreigners, the wife of Mingqua occasionally received and returned the visits of some of the foreign ladies then residing at the old factories. The wife of Howqua also occasionally received such visits; but at that time the opportunities of coming in contact with the Chinese ladies were not common, nor have they become so since. On the contrary, the inner apartments (as rooms occupied by the women of a Chinese family of rank are called) are guarded as carefully as ever; and up to this time a woman from the west when invited to enter their precincts receives a distinguished favor.

From other chapters we extract the following:

THE SERVANTS.

The house servants in China are all men, but Canjonese women are employed as nurses for children, and also as waiting-maids for the ladies. The enervating influence of the climate obliges western women to take life easily; and being obliged to drop most of their active pursuits, they usually are greatly dependent upon the services of these women. The Chinese Amahs—as these nurses and waiting-maids are called—often have bright and genial faces; and when introduced into a household where all the servants wear the grave and stolid faces of Chinamen, are a great relief to the everyday picture of domestic life.

The head-servants employed by foreign families speak the "pigeon" English, and act as interpreters for the other domestics. This *patois* is nearly a literal rendering of the Chinese idiom into a dialect which is more like "English baby-talk" than anything else I can compare it to, and foreigners readily acquire it. The particular duties of each servant are regulated by fixed rules, and if one should order his "boy" or head-servant to sweep his room, or carry his trunk to the boat, the ready answer would be, "That no my pigeon; my callee house coolie." On the other hand, should the house-coolie be ordered to purchase the supplies or polish the silver, the grave but respectful answer would be, "That no my pigeon; my callee boy." A coolie works for certain wages, and makes his own bargains, nor will he serve unless paid his price. Should a foreigner attempt to impose upon or cheat a coolie, and the fact be made known to him after he had commenced his services, he would leave him directly. A chair-coolie, under such circumstances, would set down the sedan and refuse to move unless his terms were complied with.

A BOAT-WOMAN'S COIFFURE.

In Fuh-chau—as in Canton—the residences of the Mandarins, and other persons of position and wealth, are in the western portion of the town, it is said that some of their establishments are staged and furnished in a style indicating refinement and good taste. The city and its suburbs contain half a million of inhabitants, who are a very energetic, persevering, and independent people, and are also represented as being more or less reactory, and consequently not over-polite. Indeed they are much less courteous than the Cantonese: and a foreigner from the south of China will quickly observe their harsh, guttural dialect, as well as their independent bearing. The boat-people are numerous, and the river—like all rivers near Chinese cities—presents an animated picture. The boat-women have also a fashion of wearing flowers in their hair; which, together with the flower-pots that ornament nearly all the boats, give the scene a peculiarly attractive aspect. The women, in fact, of all classes are in the habit of dressing their heads with flowers; and however grey the hair, or bald the head, or soiled and tattered the garments, these beautiful ornaments, tastefully arranged in little bouquets, are seen, fastened with metal pins to the side or near the top of the head. The pins used are ornamental, and we observed some made of silver wire that matched well with the hoop rings of extraordinary circumference which they wore in their ears. Many of these floral ornaments were composed of chine-asters of exquisite tints, which, in regard to the contrast of colors, showed much fine taste in their arrangement. Not unfrequently bouquets are worn on both sides of the head; and the charming effect of these decorations, as viewed in the constantly changing crowds which one encounters in the streets, must be seen in order to be fully appreciated. No description—at least none that I can give—is adequate to the subject. Natural flowers are much in favor with these women, although many of them wear artificial ones; and for the purpose of answering the constant demand which this fashion has created, artificial flowers are extensively manufactured. Upon many of these I observed butterflies of brilliant hues, which were represented as having alighted to taste their sweets. Of course the flowers made for the use of the ladies are much more elegant and expensive than those used by the lower classes. The field-flowers, however,—which are particularly designed for the latter—are very beautiful.

A WEDDING.

The marriage processions—which are common in the streets of Canton—are usually more curious than imposing. They consist of a display of highly ornamented and gilded sedan chairs, which are occupied by the bride, her friends, and also by her *trousseau* and presents. These are preceded by a band of music, and followed in the rear by a number of men and boys wearing short red robes and carrying red boxes that contain the marriage feast. If the parties are of high rank, there is a long procession of people carrying honorary tablets, flags, fancy lanterns, umbrellas and various other articles.

The accounts given by Mrs. Williams of the idol homes of China are peculiarly interesting. We copy this account of

THE TEMPLE OF THE FIVE HUNDRED GODS.

The entrance to this temple was guarded by soldiers, but we were readily admitted, and passing on, were led to a verandah bordering the refectory, where the bonzes were at their midday meal. Leaving this apartment and entering the cloister, we made our way through several long passages, until we reached the great hall containing the gods.

The eye of the visitor, on entering this hall, is first greeted by two gigantic gilded wooden images, elevated on high pedestals, and placed one on each side of the door. They are fat and jolly in appearance, and, sitting in a half-reclining posture, are playing with little children. The merrily genial and gay physiognomy of one of them reminded us of Hackett's "Falstaff," and his laughing face was quite as irresistible. Merry little children, in all kinds of baby attitudes, were sitting upon his knees, and also standing upon his feet and arms, or climbing upon his shoulders. Some of them were pointing, or pulling at his hair, eyes, and mouth; seemingly intent, in every conceivable manner, upon getting all the fun they could out of the old fellow, who appeared to be the happiest, not of gods, but mortals. To be childless is regarded by the Chinese as the greatest of misfortunes; and these gods were doubtless intended to set forth the happiness of a parent. This large apartment was nearly filled with images, all of which were not only well kept, but as brilliant as gilt, paint, and bronze could make them. They were placed on shelves eight or ten feet in height, and arranged in a sitting posture, facing each other, with long passages between. They were represented in a variety of attitudes—often with uplifted arms—while some had six or eight arms, and one we observed with five eyes. Beyond these rows of idols, seated under a rich canopy, were large images of the Past, Present, and Future Buddha; and a little in front, in a sitting posture, there was a statue of Klon-ing, the Emperor, whom Lord Amherst saw at Peking. He was here represented gorgeous in gilt and paint, and arrayed in royal robes. This temple contains representations of nearly, if not all, the heathen deities of the East, and painfully impresses one with a sense of the moral darkness and gross superstition of the people. It deserves to be called the Pantheon of Canton.

CHINESE DEVOTIONS.

The evening worship had just commenced as we reached the door of this grand presence-chamber. Here we found a large number of priests—some in full canonicals—who were marching in single file around the idols, and chanting in a drawling and nasal tone of voice their idolatrous invocation, accompanied by a sort of drum, tom-toms, and the occasional ringing of a bell. The officiating priests were arrayed in yellow, but most of the rest were in flowing grey robes. We observed one who had not performed the *fonsure* in a long time, and whose clothing was also old and much patched; but we afterwards learned that an old garb and an uncombed head were the prescribed mourning of the Buddhist monasteries. Towards the close of the worship, a few at a time, on passing before the idols, stepped out of the ranks and fell on their knees before them, until finally all were prostrate. The Priest playing the tom-tom knelt upon a low stool, and bowed himself close at the base of the centre idol; but the increased vigor with which he used the instrument, together with the beating of the drum and the ringing of the bell, rendered it impossible to hear the chanting. Finally, in the midst of this noise, bowing themselves three times, and touching their foreheads each time to the floor, they all performed the *kotaw*, and thus ended their adorations.

Although the bonzes, with clasped hands and downcast eyes, assumed the most devout attitude, and chanted their vespers in most imploring accents, still many of them were more intent upon looking at their visitors, and appeared to be more interested in them than in their evening orisons. Nor could we observe any appearance of real solemnity in the officiating priests, who, on rising from their knees, and while taking off their yellow robes and other trappings, fell right merrily to abatting and laughing. Most of the invocation consisted of a repetition of the words "*Omito-fuh*" (*Amida Buddha*), or "Buddha, have mercy upon us;" which reminded us of the words of our Saviour (Matt. vi. 7).

Mrs. Williams gives a long and lucid account of her capture by the *Florida*, thus concluding in a rather exciting way her book of entertaining adventure.

—A man applied to Dr. Jackson, the celebrated chemist of Boston, with a box of specimens.

"Can you tell me what this is, sir?"

"Certainly I can, sir; that is iron pyrites."

"What, sir?" in a voice of thunder.

"Iron pyrites."

"Iron pyrites! and what is that?"

"That's what it is," said the chemist putting a lot on the shovel over the hot coals, where it disappeared. "Dross."

"And what is iron pyrites worth?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing! Why, there's a woman who owns a hill full of that in our town, and I've married her!"

—A chaplain in Arkansas says that a man buying furs was conversing with a woman at whose house he called, and asked her if there were any Presbyterians around there. She hesitated for a moment, and said she guessed not; "her husband hadn't killed any since they'd lived there!"

A TOBER'S AUTUMN SOLILOQUY.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And so likewise have I;
The season, too, 's the same,
Both comes of getting dry.
But here's the difference 'twixt you and me:
I fall more harder and more frequently.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. *If no treatment is submitted to*, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, Imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconveniences or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once*:

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity*.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, as take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-16-tuths-1m

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LEGAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.
8-5

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT of GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition with any other house in the country, combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New York City, and Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot or Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractors—

200,000 ARMY BLANKETS, wool, grey (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre), to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of Blankets of either description as above, at the Depot or Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractors.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he, or they, will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfilment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any parties the whole or the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Blankets" and those for New York should be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, New York city, and those for Philadelphia should be addressed to

Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,
Quartermaster's Department,
12-13-7t Philadelphia.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 11, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, December 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz:—

One thousand (1000) feet 9 inch leather Hose, with Jones' Patent Couplings.

One hundred thousand (100,000) feet ¾ inch Poplar, well seasoned, square edged.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state *price*, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
12-12-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Street.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, December 22, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1050) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We, ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——— (or any) bids to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become its securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery if funds on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Bidders will please state prices, if payment is made in currency, and also prices if made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not comparing strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
12-12-10t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 1105 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., for furnishing the Stationery that may be required at this office, in accordance with the following schedule, for six months commencing January 1, 1865:—

White Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.

White Legal Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.

White Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per ream.

White Commercial Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 4 pounds per ream.

White Folio Post Paper, ruled. Name price of paper per ream.

Buff Envelope Paper, 24x32 inches.
Blotting Paper, 19x24 inches. Price per sheet.
Blank Books, demi size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, folio size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, cap size, half bound. Price per quire.
Envelopes, white or buff, No. 12. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 9x4 inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 8½x3½ inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 6½x3¼ inches. Price per 1000.
Letter Copying Books, letter and cap size, 500 and 1000 pages each, per dozen.
Memorandum Books, octavo, per dozen.
Writing Fluid, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Copying Ink, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Carmine Ink, Equal to Davids', glass bottles and stoppers.
Ink Powder, per dozen papers.
Lead Pencils, equal to Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen.
Red and Blue Pencils, equal to Faber's, per dozen.
Glass Inkstands, assorted, per dozen.
Steel Pens, assorted, per gross.
Steel Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404, per gross.
Pen Holders, assorted, per dozen.
Tin Paper Folders, per dozen.
Red Sealing Wax, ½-ounce and 1-ounce sticks, per pound.
Red Tape, No. 23, per dozen pieces.
Glass Jars of Mucilage and Brushes, large and small sizes, per dozen.

All the articles must be of the best quality. Samples of each article must accompany each bid, with the name of the bidder distinctly marked thereon, and only one price must be named for each article.

Should any articles not enumerated above be wanted, they must be furnished at the lowest market price.

Proposals must be made only upon the regular forms furnished at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids, or parts of bids, deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-7-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WILMINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 46 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the state of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and Staked Plains west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation for Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

H. C. HODGES,
11-10-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bid or should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver in the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December 8, 1864, the following articles, viz.:—

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

——————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness— [Seal.]
[Seal.]

I here certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
1-4 tf Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Gleeboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
12 1 3t Quartermaster-General's Office.

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,
11-16tf And for sale by Druggists generally.

JOHN W. SIMES & SON'S

BALSAMIC CORDIAL

IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SYDDEN

COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Prepared by

JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,

TWENTY SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 11-16ttuthsim

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my26-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 60, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 182 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8 3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wentzstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
3-11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—Beauty!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—Wealth!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to cle and go to *grease*—Health!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's Office, No. 516 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 8-5

PERSONAL.

DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S

Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the ROYANIC DRUG STORE,

No. 1019 COATES STREET,

11-25-1m West of Tenth.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this period females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which means can only prove palliative, if not injurious. None of Dr. Rose's patients have been using such absurdities. They rely on his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For those complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal supporters. Price, 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 10-1-t

FIFTH EDITION

Late from the South.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF SATURDAY.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Failure of an Attempt to Cross the Savannah.

MOVING DOWN THE OGEECHEE IN TWO COLUMNS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Richmond papers of Saturday, received here this morning have news of Sherman up to last Sunday. They report him as then marching down the Ogeechee with an army corps on either side of the river; that he attempted to join his forces on Tuesday last, but was frustrated; that a body of his troops attempted a passage of one of the ferries of the Savannah, but was driven.

The Rebels prophesy that a battle must have ensued ere this, and, while they are very temperate in their tone, they profess to believe that they have a sufficient number of troops in and around Savannah to defeat Sherman.

Chief Justice Chase was not inaugurated this morning, as was anticipated, owing to delay in preparing his commission.

The *Star* says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday's date, contains the following:—

"SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—The latest news from Sherman is that on Saturday he was at Bloomingdale, on the Central Georgia Railroad, fifteen miles west of Savannah."

THE NAVY YARD QUESTION KILLED FOR THE PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The House has killed the League Island and New London Navy Yard Iron clads question for this session by a resolution from the Naval Committee, which was tabled.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

General Dodge Succeeds General Rosecrans.

Rosecrans' Valedictory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., December 9, 1864.—In compliance with General Orders No. 294, War Department (current series), I relinquish command of this Department.

II. In thus severing my connection with the troops of this command, I heartily thank the District commanders and the officers and soldiers serving under them, for their energetic and cordial co-operation in all my efforts to increase and render effective our inadequate means for the protection of the lives and property of the people. In the duties of a campaign most harassing, and requiring the highest degree of self-sacrifice, vigilance, energy, and courage, they have nobly responded, and their efforts have at last been crowned with substantial and glorious results, both for the State and nation.

III. The civil duties of my administration have brought me into relations with the loyal people of the State, to whom, in taking leave, I express sympathy with their great suffering in the cause of the nation, and respect for the sacrifices they have endured for the preservation of law and order at home, while sending to the field sixty odd regiments of as heroic troops as any who have stood or fallen for freedom and the Union.

If I have not been able to do for them all I desired, in securing them from invasion by a combined campaign against the enemy west of the Mississippi, nor, failing in this, to retain the necessary troops at home to put an end to three years of most barbarous guerilla warfare, I trust that in what I have done to raise troops, organize citizen guards, establish system in the administration of martial law, defeat secret conspiracies against the State and nation, secure outside help, organize and direct our own forces, save our own main depots, and most of the State from the hands of a formidable politico-plundering and recruiting invasion, and bring that invasion to nought, while it gave triumph to the loyal people in the late election, I have done them and the nation some good. And in parting they have my best wishes, hopes, and congratulations in the auspicious signs which already appear for their future greatness, founded on the broad principles of justice, humanity, and freedom, without distinction of creed, color, or nationality.

To the members of the Department Staff, I extend my sincere thanks for their able and efficient services while under my command, as well as officers and soldiers of the State militia, whom *ex-officio* I have commanded, whose cheerful, patriotic, and unrequited services for their country I fully appreciate.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Official:—J. P. DROUILLARD, Capt. and A. D. C.

General Dodge's Salutatory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., December 9, 1864.—By direction of the President of the United States (General Orders No. 294, War Department), I hereby assume command of the Department of the Missouri.

All orders now in force, and all staff officers now on duty, will be recognised and obeyed until otherwise ordered.

The following additional staff officers are announced:—

Major J. W. Barnes, A. A. G. (in charge of office). Captain George E. Ford, 4th Iowa Infantry, A. D. C. Lieutenant George C. Tickner, 30th Iowa Infantry, A. D. C. Lieutenant Edward Jones, 50th Illinois Infantry, A. D. C.

G. M. DODGE, Major-General.

District of St. Louis.

HEADQUARTERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS, MO., December 9, 1864.—In pursuance of orders from Major-General Rosecrans, commanding "Department of the Missouri," I reassume command of the "St. Louis District."

The staff of the District will remain as it was on the 20th ult. until further orders.

(Signed) THOMAS EWING, Brig.-Gen.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—At a meeting of the School Controllers, to be held this afternoon, the selection of a Principal for the Girls' High and Normal School, and a teacher of music for the same institution, will form a prominent part of the business. Under a resolution of the Board, the Committee on the School is required to report the names of three candidates for each position. It is understood that Professor John S. Hart, who was named for the Principalship at the last meeting of the Board, will not be a candidate.

HANCOCK'S VETERAN CORPS.—The Provost Marshals of this city, under instructions from Provost Marshal-General Fry, have been authorized to assist in the recruiting for the 1st Corps, which Major-General Hancock, under special orders from the War Department, has been empowered to raise for service. Only those persons who have served two years and been honorably discharged from service are privileged to enter this favorite corps, the officers of which have served honorably for the same period. The Provost Marshals are to receive the men and furnish transportation to Washington, where they will be enlisted and mustered into service, receiving $300 cash bounty—even though they may enlist only for one year, though volunteers for two or three years will be received. Every volunteer who serves faithfully and preserves the arms which are given into his charge when mustered into service, will be entitled to them upon being honorably discharged.

IN BEHALF OF THE MILKMEN.—Who could not forgive the milkmen for all ever alleged against them in the way of adding water to the lacteal, etc., after seeing a little of what they suffered this morning going their rounds. The poor fellows were nearly frozen on their seats, while the difficulty and annoyance which they suffered through the milk freezing in the spigots were enough to try the patience of a martyr. We really pitied the poor fellows, and will not once hint the use of water on their part again, at least until the fine weather sets in. It would take a great deal of watering to compensate for sitting five or six hours in an exposed wagon, on a morning like this, and no one who has seen them to-day will envy them all they make in their business.

MRS. MARTIN BROWN'S LECTURES.—This lady, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Greensburg, Pa., will deliver two lectures, to-night and next Thursday evening, at Concert Hall. The subject of the first one will be, "The Age of Republics, the Past or the Future," a theme which opens a wide field for historical and elocutionary display. Mrs. Brown is stated to be a highly educated and exemplary Christian lady, possessed of fine oratorical powers, and with a voice unsurpassed for power and clearness.

SNOW ON THE SIDEWALKS.—Lieutenant George W. Paulin, of the Eighth Ward Police, has issued processes upon forty different residents of the Seventh and Eighth Wards for the violation of the ordinance which prohibits snow from being allowed to remain on the sidewalks. They will all be fined for neglecting to comply with the law. There should also be some penalty attached for allowing hydrants to run, and overflow pavements, and when the water freezes making dangerous walking.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.—Many of our citizens are preparing, and some have already forwarded, boxes containing a variety of provisions suitable for holiday dinners, to the soldiers. All who have friends in the army, who can be reached by express, should send them the material for a good Christmas dinner. Let those brave men feel that those whom they left at home care for them.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—The police of the Eighth Ward made a descent on a disorderly house in Vandever street, kept by one Mary Howard. Mary and five other females, aged between 17 and 19 years, were taken into custody. The whole party had a hearing before Alderman Patchel, this morning, and were held to answer.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Herman Merchant was arrested at Eleventh and Market streets, last night, upon the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 Treasury note. When told that the note was bad he pulled another from his pocket, and offered that also. He was committed by Alderman Jones. The accused hails from Altoona.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 12 o'clock last night Officer Sanders discovered two men working at the door of a gentleman's furnishing store, No. 618 Market street. As soon as the officer came up the robbers fled. They had succeeded, by means of false keys, in unlocking the door.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—This morning, Charles Eberle was before Alderman Shoemaker upon the charge of having committed a violent assault and battery upon another man, at Lithgow and Girard avenue, last night. He was committed, in default of $2000 bail, to answer.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight was expected to take place some time during to-day at Glenwood below Chester. The pugilists were two bull-dog ruffians, known as Deary and Dunn. A lot of blacklegs, thieves, and other rowdies left the city last night and this morning to witness the disgraceful proceedings.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Alexander Lowry fell overboard at Willow Street wharf last night, and would have been drowned only for the timely assistance of Officer Myers of the Harbor Police.

B. SCOTT, JR.—SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND PASTILS.—The sale of oil paintings and pastils by B. Scott, Jr., takes place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at 7½ o'clock, at No. 622 Chesnut street. The collection consists of three hundred varied and pleasing subjects, and embraces sketches from the hands of our most eminent artists. The names of G. Palisade, Otto Sommers, Paul Ritter, C. A. Sommers, F. Hapsch, F. J. Jackson, J. Williamson, Kappendorf, Holden Villers, T. Verd Nortincate, H. Mosh, C. Augusta, A. Melrose, and others of equal ability, are among the artists who have produced this collection. All of these are handsomely adorned with gold-leaf frames of a style alone attractive and pleasing. All good judges acknowledge these pictures works of merit, and coming from the pencil and brush of American artists, are worthy of a place in any parlor. We should encourage home-art, especially when the skill and ability displayed are fully equal to those of any foreign Knight of the Brush. The pictures offered for sale by B. Scott possess rich merit and will stand the scrutiny of the most refined lover of art. They are now open for public inspection, and all that is asked for from our citizens is to call and examine. We are certain that they will be impressed not only with the beautiful sketches of all descriptions chosen by the artist, but the extraordinary manner in which they are placed upon canvas. The "Pastils," by Brunchi, are the very finest. We have not seen any thing to equal them. Also the "Crystal Medallion."

PROFESSOR BOLLES' ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.—Dr. S. W. Beckwith, successor, formerly principal operator, invites the calls of all afflicted with acute or chronic diseases of every kind, both male and female; lung and liver diseases, the digestive organs thoroughly, and all kinds of nervousness, weakness, *almost incurably cured*. The Electrical treatment is more successful in all classes of disease than *all other practices combined*. Guarantees of cure given when desired, if patients are pronounced curable. The services of Dr. P. Shedd, of New York one of the ablest and most experienced Electricians in the United States, will be continued. Mrs. S. A. Fulton, a lady of great and varied experience, will attend to the ladies. For a multitude of references call at the office. All business letters addressed to Dr. S. W. Beckwith, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHS Made at B. F. Reimer's are real gems of Art. For accuracy and taste in arrangement unsurpassed. Go early—demand great and days short. No. 624 Arch street.

IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF A COLD, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 412 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember name, No. 412 Chesnut street.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We find it to be of signal value that a sewing machine should have a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread, and should make as great a variety of stitches as possible. We also learn that an instrument having the *reversible feed-motion*, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of the seams, and have work run either to the right or left, without turning the fabric, is of very great advantage; and the same may be said of a machine which makes every stitch complete in itself, that is noiseless in its operations, and not liable to get out of order; that is free from objections of springs, cog-wheels, and cams, and so constructed as not to oil the dress of the operator; that combines in all stitches the greatest amount of strength, elasticity, and beauty; that performs both the heaviest and finest work with equal facility, without change of tension, break of thread, or skipping stitches; and that, withal, sews the most rapidly, and runs with greatest ease, and is so simple in construction that it can be easily understood. The "Florence" has all these important attributes, and is decidedly the best machine made. The Philadelphia Agency is at No. 630 Chesnut street.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

A DREADFUL SCOTT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, in the case of Van Amringe vs. L. E. Phant, that if L. E. Phant owes Van for his board, though he may have helped to draw the van, Van may keep L. E. Phant's trunk until the debt is paid, and at the same time it was made tolerably clear that a boa constrictor lying dormant as if dead in a box, is recoverable by an action in the case but if the plaintiff mixes himself up with the boa constrictor so as to identify himself with it, he, the plaintiff's suit is not recoverable, and if he should succeed he may recover himself with a new suit, such as is furnished at the establishment of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental. This decision of the Court, like the establishment referred to, seemed to suit all.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 518 Chesnut street.

ZEPHYR GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.—We know of nothing more popular or more appropriate for presenting purposes during the holidays than the elegant zephyr-work articles that have of late become so fashionable. A gift is always the more valuable for having upon it the marks of loving fingers. What, therefore, could be more desirable or suitable than the beautiful designs in zephyr for slippers, chair seats, cushions, rugs, and a variety of other articles, filled up in the plain parts by the hands of a friendly or affectionate giver? Ladies who entertain our opinion on this point should visit the store of Mr. John Finn, Seventh and Arch streets, where they will find the most magnificent assortment of embroidered zephyr designs, of the class above referred to, ever offered in this city. Some of these contain capital representations in zephyr of tufts of flowers, game birds and tropical birds, which, to be appreciated by the lovers of the beautiful, need only to be seen. We would also state, in this connection, that Mr. Finn has a very large assortment of zephyr, which he is selling at as moderate prices as any other house. Don't forget the place—John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch.

STOCKING YARNS.

A very large assortment of stocking yarns, embracing nearly one hundred different varieties, suitable for fine ladies' wear, the heaviest articles for gentlemen's use, articles for the soldiers, every description of infant's wear, all colors suitable for gloves, including the fine white Saxony (German make), will be found at the store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

GERMANTOWN WOOL.

This elegant and deservedly popular substitute for German zephyrs is rapidly being introduced for all purposes for which the zephyrs are adapted. The colors of the Germantown Wool are equally as rich and durable as the zephyr, the fibre nearly as soft, and the price a great deal lower. The place to get it is at John M. Finn's, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

In this department such things as Morocco Satchels, Pocket-books, fine Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Beads, Colognes, Soaps, Umbrellas, and goods of that class are always acceptable gifts. A very superior assortment of them may be found at the popular store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WEARS.

At this season also good style Dress Trimmings are much in demand. The most extensive assortment of fashionable fixtures, staple Trimmings of all kinds, what are denominated under the general term of Small Wares, also Cloth and Silk Gloves in great variety, now offered by John M. Finn, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 518 Chesnut street.

ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—No richer, more lasting, and more agreeable holiday present can be obtained than the splendid Silver Ware, plated on hard metal (nickel) found in such variety at the only manufactory of it in this city, at the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets. This ware is the only successful rival of the celebrated Sheffield plated ware, and so closely resembles pure silver as to defy detection. It is got up in *recherche* and elegant style, after the most desirable patterns of pure silver ware to be found in the market; and in the present times, when every manufacture in which pure silver enters has so enormously appreciated in value, it is a positive boon to those whose wants or inclinations lead them to desire silver ware.

It is only as durable as pure silver ware, is as richly and elaborately ornamented, retains its polish and finish as long, and is furnished at such prices, compared with those of pure silver, as to seem almost incredible.

The glittering assortment on hand of this splendid ware at the present time, at the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, of superb breakfast, dinner, and tea sets, rich and massive, of the most splendid designs and finish, spoons, forks, knives, castors, and the numerous other articles usually found in silver-ware establishments, is well worthy the inspection of the public. The most superficial observer will perceive at a glance the utter uselessness of paying outrageously high prices for silver ware, when an article calculated in every way to supply its place, and resembling it so closely as to defy detection, can be had at *fabulously low prices*, and like a thing of beauty—which it most emphatically is—"be a joy forever" to the possessor.

Seekers after holiday presents should certainly inspect this splendid ware. They will find it to "*fill the eye sense and empty the purse less*" than anything of a similar character in the city, and unlike gifts of an ephemeral nature, prove a lasting, beautiful, and really valuable present to bestow.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH PARIS HOLIDAY GOODS.—Those seeking really beautiful goods for the Holidays should read the advertisement of Messrs. L. B. Hoppin & Co. in another column of our paper to-day. The sale will comprise about one thousand lots of the finest goods offered this season, and embracing many novelties. The goods will be open for exhibition on Saturday, the 17th instant.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—The glory of women is a fine head of hair, one in which the natural softness, color, and glossiness are preserved, free from any tendency to falling off and disposition to grayness. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are the best articles for attaining that end, and no lady's toilet is complete without them. This is the testimony of those who use them, both in the United States and Europe. Millions of bottles sold every year. Every druggist sells them.

THE WOOLLEN AND SAW MILL advertised in our advertising columns, presents an uncommon opportunity to a man with a moderate capital to make money. It can be bought low and on easy terms.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Do not allow your Cold to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of Consumption owe their afflictions to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well itself." If you would avoid this error, avail yourself at once of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure you promptly and effectually, and which for thirty years has maintained its reputation as a certain remedy for all Coughs and Colds. Here is some of the evidence:—

Mr. J. M. Hill, of Hebron, N. H., says:—

I was troubled for two years with a severe cough and a pain in my left side. After consulting the best physicians within reach, with no effect, I was eventually restored to good health by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Mr. C. W. Whistler, of New York, writes:—

Your Expectorant has entirely relieved me of a very painful Cough, accompanied with a sore Throat.

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New York, writes:—

From my own experience, I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for coughs and colds.

Mr. J. C. Taylor, New Liberty, Illinois, writes:—

Last fall, while a refugee from Kentucky, I contracted a severe cold, which seriously threatened my lungs. The accompanying cough was so constant I could obtain but little rest, day or night, though I tried several palliatives which were recommended to me. One bottle of the Expectorant, however, broke up my cough immediately, restoring my health completely in a few days.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis use Jayne's Expectorant. This wide-spread disease, which may be generally described as an inflammation of the membrane which lines the inside of the wind tubes or air vessels spreading through every part of the lungs, is often mistaken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending Cough, Pain, and difficulty of breathing, and if the case is not of too long standing, will speedily effect a cure. Look at the following cases:—

Rev. E. D. Fendall, Pastor of Baptist Church, at Moorestown, N. J., writes:—

Some time since I recommended Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant to a lady who had lost her voice from Bronchitis, and who had been pronounced by her physician incurable. An entire restoration to good health was effected after taking two bottles, and she is now a hearty woman.

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1217 Clarion street, Philadelphia, says:—

After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my former self.

Mr. John B. Minton, No. 1100 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, says:—

Having suffered for two years with Bronchitis, I feel it a duty to state, I have, so far as I can tell, been permanently cured by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. From my experience with this remedy in my family, I can also recommend it to all cases of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. L. L. Hill, of Westhill, Green county, New York, writes:—

By the very free use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I have recovered from a severe attack of acute Bronchitis.

If you are Consumptive, use Jayne's Expectorant. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time, or maintained so universal a popularity as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

Rev. J. L. Roberts, the well known Chinese missionary, writes:—

For pulmonary complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and lessening the symptoms.

Mrs. Hannah J. Pugh, of Turman, Sullivan county, Indiana, writes:—

After suffering for some months with Consumption, my case being pronounced hopeless, I was even many restored to good health by perseveringly in the use of Jayne's Expectorant.

Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:—

A friend who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied by spitting of Blood and Hectic Fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

For Asthma or Phthisis use Jayne's Expectorant. It will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the masses of matter which clog them up, and, by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of breathing. Here is a portion of the evidence:—

Mr. F. Fraley, of Avora, Steuben county, New York, writes:—

Having tried various remedies for Asthma, without finding relief, I procured a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, and obtained so much benefit from it that I continued its use, and am now perfectly cured.

Mr. Read'ng Doty, of Warren county, Ohio, says:—

I had recently another attack of Asthma, and for a time was in the greatest distress. My wife having bought me a dry Jayne's Expectorant, I did so, and obtained almost instant relief, and continuing to take it in a short time I added to self in better health than for two years past.

Mr. Jos. Robinson, of Fletcher, Vermont, writes:—

My wife was afflicted for years with the Asthma, and tried various medicines, but all to no purpose, and was given up to die. She commenced taking Jayne's expectorant, and soon began to mend. I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted.

For Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Affections, the Expectorant will be found equally efficacious. All we ask is that a fair trial be given it. Read what is said of it:—

Mr. W. Hobday, of South Yarra, Australia, writes, October 5, 1861:—

I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the efficacy of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. I was suffering from an attack of Acute Pleurisy, so that I could not breathe without great pain. I tried two or three medicines without avail, and was hourly getting worse, when I was induced to procure a bottle of the Expectorant. I now feel it my duty and gratitude to say that I experienced almost instantaneous relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured.

Mr. E. M. Barker, of Marlton, N. J., writes:—

Having used your Expectorant in my own family for 25 years, I am glad to say that I esteem it the most successful remedy for Croup in children or adults that I have found.

Elijah Cress, of Sharpsville, Ill., says:—

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant and Sanative Pills have performed almost miracles in this part of our country, in cases of Whooping Cough. This disease has been very prevalent here of late, and the Expectorant has been the means of alleviating those to whom it was administered.

The *Expectorant* and all of Dr. Jayne and Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—

The purest old

Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,

Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PIANO FORTES		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES		CABINET ORGANS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

Which will be sold at the lowest prices, and warranted to be as represented, at

LEWIS LADOMUS',
No. 816 MARKET STREET,
12-13-thstuth Corner of Decatur.

REDUCTION

IN

FANCY VELVET AND SILK

BONNETS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

NEW STYLES,

LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frames—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RE-SHAPED.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WALRAVEN.

C U R T A I N S

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Successor to W. H. Carryl,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers Complete Sets of
BROCATELLE
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'. No. 723 KELTY, ARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

SELECT PASSAGES FROM THE ORATORIOS OF THE "CREATION," "ELIJAH," AND THE "MESSIAH," WITH OTHER SACRED MUSIC, AT ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, CORNER TWENTIETH AND CHERRY STREETS, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The above will be under the direction of Mr. FRANK DARLEY, Organist of the church, and Mr. HUGH CLARK, Organist of the Handel and Haydn Society.

The proceeds to be devoted to the completion of the Organ of the church.

Tickets can be procured at the Music Stores of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 602 Chesnut street; Messrs. Lee & Walker, No. 722 Chesnut street; Messrs. C. Andre & Co. No. 1104 Chesnut street; at the Episcopal Book Store, No. 1224 Chesnut street; at Mr. C. M. Burns' Book Store, No. 911 Chesnut street; and at the Drug Store of Mr. B. H. Lippincott, N. W. corner Twentieth and Cherry streets, opposite the church.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

N. B.—No tickets will be sold nor money received at the door of the church. 12 10-3t-stuth*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF OTHELLO!
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 12 and 13,
EDWIN FORREST
will render his grand Shakespearian delineation of
OTHELLO,
In Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of the same name.
MR. JOHN M'CULLOUGH as Iago.
MADAME PONISI as Emilia.
ALICE GRAY as Desdemona.

This great Tragedy will be presented in a style of unexampled completeness, with
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.
EDWIN FORREST'S engagement will positively close FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th, 50.

MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 75 cents.
Private Boxes $5 cents additional.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1625 CHESNUT Street from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, DECEMBER 12 AND 13,
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
achieved by Boucicault's powerful sensational Military Drama, in three acts, called
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
which during the past week filled the theatre in every part with audiences that, in point of numbers and respectability, eclipsed all previous triumphs of the Drama in this Theatre. Every public journal in the city has lavished the greatest praise upon its production. The "Ledger," the "Inquirer," the "Press," the "Age," Saturday Evening Post," "Daily News," "Evening Bulletin," "North American," "Sunday Transcript," and the "Sunday Times," have all endorsed it as the
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
The elegant and exciting Drama, replete as it is with
STARTLING TABLEAUX,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
AND ELEGANT MUSIC,
places it, beyond all doubt, at the very head of
SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
THE LAST GRAND TABLEAU,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
is nightly received with the most
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
This scene represents the historical Redan Fort, the key to the city of Lucknow, which a starving garrison bravely holding it. All hope appears to be given up, when the shouts of
HIGHLAND REGIMENTS,
under Sir Colin Campbell, is heard in the distance, the Sepoys charge the fort, and victory seems to them complete, when the Highland regiments appear, and a grand
TABLEAU OF VICTORY AND TRIUMPH
ends the most touching and exciting Dramatic Picture of modern days, which is nightly
LOUDLY ENCORED!
by the excited audience.
THE KNIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT
will conclude with, for the first time in this city for many years, the public favorite, engagement of
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
George Goodwin.....Mr. Lewis Baker
Will be produced on MONDAY NEXT,
THE OCTOROON,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 17,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when JESSIE BROWN will be produced for the last time at a Matinee.

NEW CHESNUT-STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.

The Chesnut Street Theatre, having been handsomely rendered by W. E. Adam, Esq., for a complimentary BENEFIT, to be tendered to
JOHN FLOOD,
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 14, 1864,
The following Artists have in the most willing manner volunteered:—
Madame Ponisi, Miss Alice Gray, Mrs. J. R. Scott, Miss Gerhard.
Messrs. John McCullough, W. H. Hamblin, W. H. Rieken, A. S. Oxholm, C. Wardell, D. E. Reilly, John Matthews, J. E. Adams, J. Nolan, S. W. Turner, J. H. Vanderhoff, J. B. Bradford, C. W. Ivers, by kind permission of John Wilkes, Esq., Acting Manager Metropolitan.
Mrs. Charles Heath, Mrs. T. A. Cross, Miss West, Mrs. Worrell, Mrs. Germon, Miss Lucy Cutler, Miss M. Price, Messrs. E. L. Tilton, S. Hemphill, Johnson, W. H. Bailey, Charles Ebert, J. A. Herne, A. Barth, B. Young, H. L. Rasmush, P. A. Anderson, T. A. Cross, J. Sloan, J. Reed, by kind permission of Mrs. M. A. Garretson, Walnut Street Theatre.
Miss C. Jefferson, Miss Annie Graham, Miss E. Price, Miss Thayer, Mrs. Marlowe, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Morse, Mrs. Herbert, Mr. Gardner, Masters James Carden, G. H. Griffith, Stuart Robson, W. H. Wallis, Robert Craig, W. A. Donaldson, Owen Marlowe, T. Green, E. Mueller, Mr. Richard, Mr. Smith, by kind permission of Mr. John Drew, New Arch street Theatre.
Miss Effie Germon, Miss Della Vaughn, Mrs. Chapman, Flora Lee, Miss Clara Reed, Mrs. Baker, Kate Baker, Messrs. Lewis Baker, Frank Mordaunt, Walter Leaman, W. S. Higgins, C. A. Chapman, F. T. Sinclair, H. S. Murdoch, J. T. Ward, J. W. Wheatley, C. Turner, J. E. Ever, Mr. Fridin, Mr. Nagle, Asaph Bigler and orchestra, Mr. Strahan and assistants, Mr. John A. Dacey and assistants, by kind permission of W. E. Sinn, Esq., New Chesnut Street Theatre.
Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, J. L. Carncross, and Jules Stratton have also kindly consented to appear.

The performance will consist of the Trial Scene from the MERCHANT OF VENICE,
To be followed by an Interlude. After which the Screen Scene from
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
After which, A MELANGE.
To conclude with the 4th act of
RICHARD III.
Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; the performance to commence at 7½. 1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
UNBATED SUCCESS.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 13, 1864,
Second Time in Philadelphia,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Tailer.....J. S. CLARKE.
Scene—London and suburbs.
To conclude with
TURNING THE TABLES.
Jack Humphries.....J. S. CLARKE.
Orderly Jacko.....
Doors open at 7; commencing at 7½.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 13,
TWENTY-SIXTH NIGHT
of the charming, versatile, and young actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear as the Pride of the Forest, the Indian Huntress of the Mississippi, in Buckstone's romantic Drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, IRELAND AND AMERICA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,
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